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NAVAL TRAINING AND DISCIPLINE.

Discussion by the Naval Institute of the System re quired to promote efficiency and attract Americans.

NEARLY one-half of the last number (55) of the "Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute" is oc-cupied with the interesting and significant discus-sion before the Naval Institute on "the system of naval training and discipline required to efficiency and attract Americans." The d naval training and discipline required to promote efficiency and attract Americans." The discussion, as we have already stated, was on a paper presented by Lieut. W. F. Fullam, U. S. Navy, and those participating were Commodore James A. Greer, Commanders Henry Glass, S. W. Terry and C. D. Sigsbee; Lieut.-Commanders E. H. C. Leutze, C. S. Sperry and Harry Knox; Lieutenants Seaton Schroeder, R. C. Smith, W. L. Rodgers, J. F. Meigs, J. C. Colwell, Wm. G. Cutler, E. B. Barry and H. O. Rittenhouse; Ensigns A. P. Niblack and A. A. Ackerman, U. S. Navy. Captains Louis E. Fagan and Henry A. Bartlett, and Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy, U. S. Marine Corps.

The discussion gives one a high idea of the intelligence of our naval officers and of their interest in their profession. Mr. Fullam's paper was a bold departure from the usual routine, and for that very reason it was a healthy stimulus to the mental activity of which the discussion itself gave proof. Commander Terry was left in a hopeless minority in his endeavor to suppress the publication. So far from agreeing with him in the opinion that the paper read is not calculated to result in any good to the Service, we hold that great good will follow if its reception is such as to crush forever under the weight of Service condemnation the attempt to prevent a free and candid consideration of all questions. The discussion

th of Service condemnation the attempt to prevent a free and candid consideration of all questions that concern the prosperity and efficiency of the Navy. So long as officers obey orders, and are zealous in the performance of duty, they should receive every encouragement to independence of thought and expression. This very discussion before the Naval Institute shows how possible it is to maintain wide differences of opinion without loss of mutual respect and good will. It is a confession of weakness to seek to introduce the elements of rank and service into an organization where all officers weakness to seek to introduce the elements of rank and service into an organization where all officers meet on an equal footing, and where they should, therefore, yield their opinions only to that ripened judgment and saving common sense that command respect from young and old alike. Rank, like virtue, "is its own exceeding great reward" and it need ask no favors. Let the motto in all such contentions be noblesse oblige.

LIEUTENANT FULLAM'S ARGUMENT.

We have already given some account of Lieut. Fullam's paper. It emphasizes the importance of a change in the training of men-of-wars men to meet the conditions resulting from the transformation of the wooden ship into a sailless floating battery. It urges the importance of naturalizing our Navy and transforming the enlisted men into a body of American blue-jackets not less trustworthy than soldiers, but rather of a higher type if pos-sible. Holding that "uo man—not even a sailor— is made trustworthy if he is never trusted, nor respectable if he is never respected," it urges that the discipline of the Navy should he like the Army, created and maintained from within the body force by an outside military organization. The man-of-wars man of to-day should, it is contended, be as competent to perform all military duties afloat as is the soldier to do the same duties on shore.

The difference between the marine and the sailor in the matter of discipline is due, we are told, to the fact that one is trusted and the other is not. y to the marines and their non commissioned the treatment accorded to the sailor in matomeers the treatment accorded to the sailor in matters of discipline and the corps would be ruined in a month. Here is an explanation of the sailor's attitude, the reason for his lack of pride—there is a 'bulwark' between officers and men. They have lost touch with each other." * "Treat the men more like men and a better class will enlist. It is not so much because the peculiar duties required of sailors are objectionable. Men will accept these conditions if they are paid, promoted, and respected for faithfulness and efficiency. and respected for faithfulness and efficiency. A way a officers will find in the study of the personal traits of their own people the only sound and practical principles upon which to base a system of discipline for the United States Navy." Promotion in the line to a petty officer's rank manner.

discipline for the United States Navy." Promotion in the line to a petty officer's rank means practically nothing. Ninety per cent. of the apprentices leave the service. As soon as the novelty wears off they see that they can do better outside. The tendency is toward the survival of the least fit.

More comfortable quarters should be provided for the men, and no vessels should be built without flush decks. This may result in a loss of 36 to 36 knots in speed, but the gain will be incalculable. In the craze for speed other elements of efficiency should not all be forgotten. More locker room should be provided, and little things affecting the comfort of the men should be attended to. There should be an increase of pay and better opportunities for promotion. In these and other ways the

men's interests and personal pride in the service should be stimulated. "It is about time that the battery instead of paint work and sails should form the basis of modern organization"—may be taken as a text. The petty officer must have the same duties in the organization and discipline of a ship that the non-commissioned officer has in the Army. A new rate of gun captains should be created with \$50 per month pay, and a yearly increase of \$12, and he should become the most important petty officer in the ship. Select from each division the men who are to form the guard for the day, with a certain number of petty officers to act as corporals. Why should a boatswain's mate be taught simply to whistle and shout and stand a helpless spectator while the officer of the deck waits in vain for the corporal of the guard to come to his assistance? A line officer should be detailed to take charge of the torpedo and electric plants of each ship, and to him should fail the duties at present performed by the marine officer.

marine officer.

Every man in charge of a compartment below decks should be taught to be a sentry in that compartment, and to report all infractions of regulations within such limits. Why should his responsibility be limited to the skullful application of scrubbing brushes, soap, and swabs, to decks and paint so much for the culture.

bing brushes, soap, and swabs, to decks and paint work?

So much for the enlisted man.

As to the junior commissioned officers, Lieut. Fullam asserts that individue lity and independence are constantly discouraged, and ambition is murdered. The superior consideration the junior receives on shore results in a tendency for brains to seek the beach, and to stay there. Ingenuity could not devise a worse system of messing than that now in vogue. Target practice is conducted too carelessly to arouse any enthusiasm, and much of the ammunition now expended might as well be dropped overboard. Routine cleaning—work that women could do as well as men—is kept uppermost in the mind of man-of-wars men, and important problems in organization and training are left unsolved. The training should be for war, and it is not; "the sailor and petty officer having been assigned their proper places in the organization and routine afloat, the commissioned officer, freed from petty duties that degrade his intellect, will bend his mind and devote his energy to the work that properly belongs to an officer—in short, brains and manhood will have the same chance in the Navy as in any other profession, which is not the case to-day."

Opinions of Commodore Greer, Commanders Glass. Sigsbee, and Terry, Lieutenant Commanders Leutze and Sperry.

This is a general outline of the paper that furnished the theme for the discussion that followed. At its close the senior officer present—

COMMODORE JAS. A. GREER, said: "I can only say that I fully agree with the views and suggestions so admirably expressed by the writer."

COMMODORE JAS. A. GREER, said: "I can only say that I fully skree with the views and suggestions so admirably expressed by the writer."

COMMANDER HENRY GLASS said; "I am in entire accord with most of the ideas advanced by the writer, and with the suggestions for changes in the rating and pay of enlisted men, and for increasing the inducements offered to induce valuable men to remain in the service, all of which I advocated some years since in a paper written for the Institute."

As a member of the Board of 1889 on Organization he was able to state that all of the suggestions in the paper were more or less fully discussed by that Board and recommended for adoption in its reports. "Indeed," he said, "that Board went much further than he does in recommendations to increase the efficiency of the enlisted men, and to induce competent, trustworthy men to remain permanently in the service." A large increase in the number of naval apprentices was recommended and a requirement that they should serve at least one enlistment of three years after their majority with special instruction on vessels of moderate size, with full sail power. It was proposed to abolish the terms "landsmen" and "ordinary seamen;" that rates should designate duties us nearly as possible, and that seamen should be graded into three classes, according to experience and ability, with corresponding pay and the present increase for successive enlistments and extra pay for special acquirements, open to al!, in ordinance work, torpedo work, and marksmanship, a gun captain being allowed to qualify for torpedo and ordinance work, but not for marksmanship, Petty officers were to have a permanent tenure from one enlistment to another; a retiring list was recommended, and an increase to six months in the time between discharge and re-enlistment, with pay for three months.

The guns' crews were to become the units of the organization, and the special rate of Gun Captain was recommended, with high pay, to replace the present Quarter.

listment, with pay for three months.

The guns' crews were to become the units of the organization, and the special rate of Gun Captain was recommended, with high pay, to replace the present Quartermester Gunner in everything relating to the core and oreservation of his gun, and to perform the duties of a captain of a top where necessary. The gun division was to take the place, for duty on deck, of the watch or quarter watch, and instead of Boatswain's Mate the rate of Division Mate was proposed, to be held by the leading man of the division, who was to command the division in the absence of an officer, when a command the division in the absence of an officer, and the duty. The number of rates proposed was, in consequence, smaller than under the present system; but a more equal and regular promotion and increase of pay from grade to guid, it was believed, be the result. The rates of pay proposed were intended to emphasize the importance of the military and skilled elements on board ship as belog greater than that of the police and clerical force employed.

The fact that this report has never been permitted to see the light gives additional emphasis to the de-mand for increased freedom of discussion in the

thought that Mr. Fullam overstated Comdr. Glass thought that Mr. Fullam overstated the argument for withdrawing the marines. This was recommended by the Board, but with a view to increasing efficiency by concentration and securing a compact, thoroughly drilled and organized force to be used for landing parties. He thought that it was a mistake to consider any duty, however trivial, as degrading, and his experience had shown that younger officers are now allowed opportunity for performing responsible duty.

COMDR. CHAS. D. SIGSBEE, although he thought the paper somewhat too pessimistic in its view of the condition of the Service, said: "The several points

raised by the writer have been subjects of private discussion for some years past, and opinions are already modifying in the general direction of his views." On the subject of the necessity for improving the condition of the seamen and the status of the petty officer he took equally strong ground with Lieutenant Fullam. Only three of the twelve ratings in the first grade of petty officers belong to the seamen branch, and these three offer no certainty of continuance, are not awarded on board of all ships, and offer no certainty of attainment and are commonly filled by seamen who have far exceeded the age at which British men-of-war's men are retired. The pay is less than that of other grades. In the thirteen ratings in the second grade of petty officers four belong to the seamen, with the same discrimination against the seamen in the matter of pay. Eight of the elower ratings in the third grade belong to the seamen. In the next grade, which has no official status, there are nine special and artificer ratings which carry more pay than seaman ratings with the single exception of the seaman-gunner, the nearest approach the Service has to the ideal future seaman. An apprentice who cellists as a seaman gets \$24 per month. The one who leaves the Service and returns three years later with the training of a machinist, being used to the ways of shipboard, and his record being known, is taken at \$70 a month and becomes a first-class petty officer at once. It is the system of a service that has been allowed to drift to the rear by a people tired of war. Many thoughtful officers favor dispensing with the marines on board ship. The assertion that the soldier-marines are in dispensable in maintaining discipline is an argument for recasting the characteristics of the sailor by adopting some of those of the soldier. "I venture to predict," said Comdr. Sigsbee, "that this is precisely what is coming, and that the presence of marines on board ship will become anomalous and their services will be relinquished."

Lieut.-Comdr. Eug

marines on board ship will become anomalous and their services will be relinquished."

Lieut.-Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutzé thoroughly agreed with everything said in regard to blue-jackets and marines. The organization of the crew by gun-divisions have been tried on the Baltimore and on the Philadelphia, of which Mr. Leutzé is the executive officer. Even with its present drawbacks it gives excellent results.

Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. S. Sperry thought that there were too many petty titles. The petty officers should be as few in number as possible. A petty title is now considered a sufficient excuse for neverseing the light of the sun except when the executive officer has the deck. Rank and pay commensurate with their importance, and that is second to none, should be given to petty officers exercising military control. He failed to see that the marine degraded the position of the sailor, but his room was needed for men whose general usefulness was less limited. Quarters should be good, even if a light upper deck must go, pay and clothes good, and the tenure of rates secure and position should give active responsibility. "We have many fine men now whom we are always glad to shake by the hand as old shipmates. Let us hope we may get more and keep them."

These are the opinions of the officers highest in rank, which we have grouped together to present with them the views of Commander Terry, who went so far in his opposition to the papers as te protest against its publication. He denied the correctness of Mr. Fullam's description of the present condition of the Navy, and while admitting that im-provement was possible thought that the solution of the problem the paper dealt with might better be left in the hands of more experienced officers. In this connection it may be suggested that light on the question as to what experienced officers think is to be gained from what Comdr. Glass says as to the conclusions of the Board on Organization.

Commander Terry thought that if sailors were substituted for marines as guards we should have neither good sailors nor good marines. The presence of the marines implied no distruct of the sailor or imputation on his intelligence. Our country does more than any other, he said, to induce men to enlist and remain in the Navy. The difficulty is that the opportunities for more profitable employment are greater here than elsewhere. The seaman's pay has been increased one-third since 1865 (818+ ½= 224). No country provides a better ration, and Iew as good a one. The health and comfort of our men are matters that receive constant and careful attention. Where so many men are living in a contracted space the attention to minor matters is important; hence the importance of little details of duty. In giving our men we paid more than two or three times what other governments pay; the Government had gone far enough. "A man should be ready and willing to serve in the Army and Navy for a reasonable compensation, and a fair provision for himself or his family in case of death." The price of seamen is low because there is no demand for them, while the demand for writers, buglers, etc., is active on shore and sea. The demand for "decks" and "more looker room" suggests a degree of fastidiousness undesirable even in the American sailor. It was only an illustration of Jack's tendency to growl. Comdr. Terry said: COMMANDER TERRY thought that if sailors were

an illustration of Jack's tendency to grown. Committerry said:

The remedy for the ills of the Service lies not in the clamor for more pay and more promotiens for the men, nor in the agitation of imaginary grievances by naval writers, but in a conscientious and hearty effort on the part of all officers to be content with what we have and strive to raise the Service to a higher state of efficiency. It is to be observed that these complaints come from officers and not from the men, that a discontented service will never be an efficient service, and that those who disseminate the seeds of discontent are acting in antagonism to the best interests of the Navy and their country. * The controversy between the line and the staff was made "a stench in the nostrils of the public," and when this seems to be subsiding, we have an attack upon the descluters of the marines on board ship. I think this institute will consult its right to the respect and good opinion of its readers by not publishing this paper and the discussion thereon. I therefore move as the sense of the meeting, that its publication be suppressed.

LIEUT, COMDR. KNOX believed that it would be

LIEUT. COMDR. KNOX believed that it would be good policy to require the general service men of the Navy to perform all military duties on board ship, and did not think there would be any trouble in carrying that plan out at once, if law and regulation permitted it.

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Opinions of the Lieutenants and Ensigns.

When we come to the lieutenants and ensigns we find a still more cordial approval of Lieut. Fullam's opinions.

epinions.

LIEUT. SEATON SCHROEDER believes that our seamen can be perfectly relied upon to perform the duties they are trained to, and would quickly adjust themselves to new responsibilities. In expeditions on shore in a boatile country the blue-jackets are perfectly trustworthy when on guard; why should they not be at other times? The sallor can do everything that a marine can, and a great many things besides.

thing that a marine can, and a great many besides.

Lieut. Chas. E. Colaham earnestly endorsed and approved the general argument of the paper. The condition of the petty officer should be improved and his pay increased. There was no room for the marine guard, and it was as much out of place on a man-of-war as the First Regiment of U.S. Cavalry.

Lieut. R. C. Smith had no doubt that the infuence of the marines on shipboard was harmful, but he put the other methods for raising the tone, morale, and military efficiency of the blue-jackets, in the first place. He gave to the term military a broader meaning than Mr. Fullam's defining as attention to duty, discipline and exactitude in handling weapons.

tention to duty, discipline and exactitude in nandling weapons.

LEUT. H. S. KNAPP believed that the key note was struck in the statement that the men for our new ships should be "pre-eminently naval gunners, not sailors of the oid school." Crews should be preganized on the basis of the gun. A comfortable billet should be provided for every man without somebody swinging above or below him; petty officers should berth and mess apart, and those whose duties are the most arduous should have state rooms or quarters when off duty. The term "sub officer" should be substituted for "petty officer." He was at first opposed to the proposition to abolish marine control, but now concurred in it. He had seen orderly duty done and honors rendered to the entire satisfaction of everybody on a ship without marines.

LIEUZ. WA. L. RODGERS thought the present system of messing simply disgusting to American-bred boys. It is practicable to put the men's mess on aubstantially the same basis as the ward room mes. The discomfort of the men is due to the absurdly large quarters granted to commanding officers. The Boston and Atlanta are the only ships with cabins proportioned to the ship. The present ward-room and junior officers" quarters should be assigned to the petty officers should be given state rooms or alcoves, two men in each room. On board the coast survey and small ships in the Navy marine guards are found unnecessary, so there seems no reason for retaining them on the large vessels.

LIEUT. J. C. Columell, to show what training could do with men, said: "I heard a distinguished officer of our service once say that the best ship's company he ever commanded was composed mainly of a regiment of mountaineers from one of the Southern States, prisoners of war, who had been induced to enlist to escape confinement, and that after a few months' hard training he had a crack frigate's company." No proper encouragement is now offered to the enlisted men, who find the prizes bestowed upon the non-combatant element. "No-body will care when

punishments prescribed by the Department, and having it strictly enforced.

Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse thought that the conditions of the Service should be made such as to identify the interests of the petty officers with the officers, rather than with the men under them. They should constitute the strongest link in the chain of discipline. Further efforts should be made to secure good petty officers without interfering with the guard.

Ensign A. P. Niblack thought that the marine must become a sailor or else he must ultimately go. We inherited many of our naval traditions from England, and the marine guard on board ship was one of them. We should wipe out our present type of watch, quarter and station bill and begin all over. It behooves every one to awake to a realization that new ships mean enormously increased responsibilities on the part of the officers. Time will demontrate that unless more thought and good-will is

shown in the improvement of the status of our en-listed men, we can never hope to have a navy that will merit the respect and confidence of the Ameri-can people.

listed men, we can never hope to have a navy that will merit the respect and confidence of the American people.

ENSIGN ALBERT A. ACKERMAN said: "It is an excellent indication of the tone of the Service when a junior officer (one of those, who, in personally supervising every petty detail of the work aboard ship, are closest to and hest acquainted with the character of the bluejacket of to-day) announces that he is as capable of policing himself as any soldier could be." The marine belongs to the era of force, of the press gang and cat, and is a reflection on the wisdom, firmness and energy of the officers of the Navy. Both organization and drill need a radical overhauling.

Only three Marine officers bad an opportunity of replying to the criticisms upon their corps. These were Capts. Fagan, Murphy and Bartlett.

CAPTAIN L. C. FAGAN did not believe that the withdrawal of Marines would result in a rush of young Americans into the unnatural life at sea, preferring, as they do, the comforts of the shore, no matter how rude they may be. It would be a foolish move to displace men who are acknowledged by their bitterest foes to be efficient and faithful, in order that a few officers should be benefited by increased rank and easy billets.

CAPTAIN H. C. BARLETT spoke from experience of duty on 20 large ships as to the efficiency and usefulness of the Marine. He said: "There are some points (as the upholding of petty officers in orders) in the paper which, if carried out, would increase the discipline and efficiency of the crew; but that the presence of the Marine on board is the cause of whatever lack of these there is, I must carnestly protest sgainst; to them rather is due most of the good that at present is obtained. Why do away with an already trained and tried corps of men (justly admitted to be such), for what seems the almost impossible elevation of the sailor to the military plane of the Marine?

LIEUT. P. St. C. MURPHY quotes his own experi-ence to show that the morale of the sailor bas never suffered from contact with the Marine, and other-wise excepted to Mr. Fullam's remarks.

We have several communications upon the subject of this discussion which we must hold for another-week.

PETITION OF PETTY OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN AND APPRENTICES.

THE following petition is now being circulated in the Navy. It has been already signed by those on board of the Philadelphia, Yantic, Vermont, Minnesota, Dale, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Yorktown. The other ships in the Service will follow immediately:

To the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy:

The other ships in the Service will follow immediately:

To the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: We, the undersigned petty officers, enlisted men and apprentices in the Navy, actuated by a feeling of interest in the Service to which we have the honor to belong, earnestly petition you, praying for your consideration of the following statements, all of which are most respectfully submitted. The fact is well known that a large percentage of the apprentices and seamen-gunners leave the Navy, serving but a short time after the completion of their training. We would most respectfully state that the reasons for their action are that the pay and promotion of the combatant element—petty officers and men—and the system of discipline and training to which they are subjected do not offer sufficient inducements. And the fact that rates are not more permanent reduces the rewards for long and faithful service.

We carnestly deplore the statements and insinuations that American citizens are not so subordinate and trustworthy as foreigners, and that they cannot be disciplined and attracted to serve their fing affout. On the contrary, we humbly submit that the concessions for which we pray would, if granted, bring the Naval Service into successful competition with the civil trades that offer ample rewards to mailiness and ability. Men would enter the Navy with the idea of remaining, and the result would be a cerps of naturalized citizens—American bluejackets—serving loyally and with enthusham.

The concessions for which we petition have all ready been proposed by boards of officers, or in recont discussions by officers. Briefly, they are as follows: That the seames may be paid \$60 per month; that the pay of \$50 per month; that gun captains may be increased; that the rate of "gun captain" and such other rates as may be necessary be created with pay of \$50 per month; that gun captains may be increased; the two differences of a General Court-martial; that, if possible, ships shall be built with flush decks to increase

tions of honor and responsibility and carrying the imputation that we are not trustworthy. We earnestly emphasize the importance of this question, feeling that the separation of the blue-jacket from the officers has resulted injuriously to their habits, their bearing, and to discipline; and that it acts as a bar to their improvement. According to the report of the colonel commandant of the Marine Corps, we are told that there were 918 enlistments and only 85 re-enlistments in the corps last year. In other words, haif the marines in the Navy were new men, and yet they were placed over us in the maintenance of discipline, a fact that is not complimentary to us.

We would humbly venture the assertion that the blue-jacket, if trusted by his officers, would do all necessary sentry and guard duty faithfully on board ship, and that the effect would be to lessen the necessity for guards. The blue-jacket is beginning to appreciate that to handle moders weapons effectively, his training must be more military and that he must be as obedient and exact as a soldier.

We would respectfully submit that petty officers would be efficient if trusted like non-commissioned officers of the Army in matters of discipline; that great encouragement to deserving and self-respecting men would result from such a course, and that many desirable men who now leave the Service would remain if petty officers were thus rewarded for faithful service and for the efficient performance of military duties. To give petty officers and blue-jackets these duties would improve their morale, increase their personal interest in the Navy, and inspire in them hearty respect for their superiors. We feel, sir, that to recognize the manof-war's man as being worthy of every trust and honor aftont is in harmony with American institutions, whatever may be the customs in other countries.

We would respectfully state that, in our opinion, the duties required of sailors in the Navy are not such as to deter men from enlisting and remaining

tions, whatever may be the customs in other countries.

We would respectfully state that, in our opinion, the duties required of sailors in the Navy are not such as to deter men from enlisting and remaining under the system of pay, discipline, and promotion that we have outlined.

In conclusion, sir, we wish to say that the motives inspiring this petition do not come from feelings of insubordination or resistance to discipline. Fully recognizing the necessity for good discipline, our petition is that we may be permitted to have more to do with its maintenance in the Navy.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants:

The names reported to us thus far as signing this petition are as follows:

petition is that we may be perimeted by the boto with its maintenance in the Nary.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants:

The names reported to us thus far as signing this petition are as follows:

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THE Italian Government proposes to expend about £8,000,000 for additions to its navy during its current financial year.

PERSONAL ITEMS

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, U. S. Army, retired, is at Hot Springs, Mich.

Major W. P. Gould, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Galveston, Texas.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., is residing for the winter at South Bethlehem, Pa.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, U. S. A., recently retired from active service, is resting at Horse Heads, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, is on a pleasant recruiting detail at Knoxville, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, has aken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Riley,

LIEUTENANTS M. R. PETERSON and C. Crawford, 10th U. S. Inf., of Fort Union, are recent visitors in Santa Fe.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ELLIOT, 9th U. S. Inf., has re-pined at Ft. Leavenworth, from a fortnight's holiday leave.

CAPTAIN W. M. WATERBURY, 13th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes station from Kinglisher to Fort Sill, O. T.

Mrs. Henry, wife of Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A. now at the front, is stopping at the Paxton, Omaha for the present.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. TREAT, A. D. C., to Major-General Howard, left New York this week on a visit to the South.

CAPT. W. G. WEDEMEYER, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Du Cheene, was expected to leave there this week on a month's leave. LIEUTENANT CHARLES DODGE, JR., 24th U.S. Inf., as bid farewell, for a season at least, to Ft. Bayard and gone to San Carlos.

CAPTAIN R. P. BROWN, 4th U. S. Inf., is expected to leave Fort Spokane next week to spend until the middle of March on leave.

LIEUT. S. C. VEDDER, 19th U. S. Inf., who is wintering at Fairfax Court House, Va., has received a further extension of his sick leave.

LIEUTENANT H. O. S. HEISTAND, 11th U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week on leave. He will return about the middle of May.

CAPTAIN CLAYTON HALE, U. S. A., just retired from active service, is spending the winter in Boston, with quarters at the Hotel Newton.

MAJOR ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. A., of Gen. Mc-Cook's staff, is busy making a thorough inspection of the posts in Arizona and New Mexico.

CAPT. W. L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., presented some interesting data on January 6 to the Gulf Dry Dock Commission at New Orleans.

Lieutenant L. W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Inf., under a recent extension of leave, will now not join at ft Ontario, N. Y., until the latter part of February.

LIEUTENANT E. F. TAGGART, 6th U. S. Inf., and bride were expected this week at Piattsburgh Bar-racks, N. Y., where a hearty welcome awaits them.

GENERAL N. A. M. DUDLEY, U. S. A., was among the many veteran officers who attended the funeral on Jan. 2 of the late Surgeon-General Holt, of Massachusetts.

CAPTAIN WARREN C. BEACH, formerly of the 11th U.S. Inf., and for a long time past a resident of New York City, has hopes of returning to the Army as a retired officer.

CAPTAIN G. S. HOYT, U. S. A., who is stationed at Sault Ste Marie, Mich., was expected in washing-ton this week for consultation with Quartermaster General Batchelder.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. Army, retired, is thuthor of a serial story entitled "A Los Valle randes," commenced in the January number on Youth's Companion.

LIEUT. GEO. READ, 5th U.S. Cavalry, now on college duty at fowa City, is the author of the essay which has been awarded the prize for 1890, by the Military Service Institution.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been on regimental recruiting service for some weeks past at Columbus, Ga., was expected to re-join at Fort MoPherson this week.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TERRETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Augusts, Ga., has established a recruiting reudezvous at Savannah, and hopes to secure some likely young Georgians for military service.

LIEUT. JOHN L. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Art., has relinquished duty at the Washington Navy-yard for the present in order that he may join Light Battery E of his regiment now at the Pine Ridge Agency.

LIEUT. ARTHUR THAYER, 3d Cav., was married to Miss Neols J. Starck on Dec. 3l, 1890, at the residence of Mr. and Mgs. F. E. Starck, Corpus Christi, Texas. The wedding was a very quiet one, and

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., who is on a tour of inspection through the South, made a brief visit to Havana early in the week, afterwards returning to Florida and resuming his inspection of the posts and reservations in that State.

the posts and reservations in that State.

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Col. A. 7. Kautz, U. S. A., born Jan. 5; to Capr. Clayton Hale, U. S. A., retired, born Jan. 7; to Major J. P. Canby, P. D., born Jan. 8; to Major W. M. Maynadier, P. D., born Jan. 8; to Major W. M. Maynadier, P. D., born Jan. 9; to Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., born Jan. 9; to Major S. B. M. Yhoung, 3d Cav., born Jan. 9; to Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Cav., born Jan. 9; to Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Cav., born Jan. 8; to Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., born Jan. 6; to Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., born Jan. 6; to Capt. W. L. Fisk, C. E., born Jan. 8, to Capt. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., born Jan. 4; to Major D. D. Vac Valzab, 20th Inf., born Jan. 6; to Lieut. W. O. Cory, 15th Inf., born Jan. 7.

CAPTAIN C. P. MILLER, U. S. A., and family, have

LIEUT. R. B. TURNER, 6th U. S. Inf., left Newport, (y., this week on a short leave.

GEN. G. A. FORSYTH, U. S. A., retired, has been visiting old friends in San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT M. C. RICHARDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York City this week.

MR. H. RIDER HAGGARD and Mrs. Hazgard were expected in New York this week from London. CAPT. WM GERLACH, 3d U. S. lnf., will join next week the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal

CAPT. GREGORY BARRETT, U. S. A., has established a temporary recruiting rendezvous at Cameron, West Va.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HANNA, 6th U.S. Cavalry, was xpected in St. Paul this week to be examined for

CAPTAIN CHARLES AUSTIN COOLIDGE, 8th U. S. It fantry, has joined the Colorado Commandery of th Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT F. H. FRENCH, 19th U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Jackson, Mich., has left that city on a short leave.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., regis-tered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Monday en route to West Point.

CAPTAIN D. C. KINGMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was expected to return to Oswego, N. Y., this week from a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN HANSON H. CREWS, formerly of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, and who resigned in 1882, is now a prominent builder at Denver, Colo.

CAPTAIN H. C. TUTHERLY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, just promoted to that grade, will remain on college duty at Ithaca, N. Y., for the present.

MR. J. S. KNEEDLER of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, a spending January with his son, Capt. W. L. needler, of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

CAPTAIN EDMUND LUFF, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Meade, has been obliged to relinquish duty for a few weeks on account of the state of his health.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. MILLER, 11th U. S. Infantry, now visiting in Philadelphia, will join at Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT E. D. SMITH, 19th U. S. Infantry, is on short leave from Fort Mackinac, Mich., at Stam-ord, Conn., called there by the death of his

GEN. JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore, of Washington, gave a reception on Tuesday. Mrs. Moore was assisted by Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Kelton and Miss Knowles.

MAJOR HENRY WAGNER, 5th U.S. Cavalry, who has been East on leuve since he relinquished re-cruiting duty in October last, will soon go to duty with his new regiment, likely at Fort Reno.

LIEUTENANT J. J. DOTGHERTY, 11th U. S. 1st., of skeleton company K of his regiment, who has been on sick leave for a long time past, and now at San Antonio, Texas, has been retired from active service with the rank of captain under the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

LIEUTENANT S. A. SMOKE, 18th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week and was accorded a hearty welcome. The marriage took place at Columbia, Mo., Dec. 22, the lady being Mus Susie Harris Trimble, of that city, a great favorite in scolicty.

THE Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the promotion of Surgeon-General Charles Sutherland U.S. A., says: "He has earned this promotion by honorable and meritorious service on the field of battle, as well as in the hospital, in war as well as in peace."

MRS. H. M. ANDREWS, wife of Lieut. H. M. Andrews, U.S. A., and daughter of Major Gen. John M. Schofield, received for the General on New Year's Day and was assisted by the Misses Wise, Kilbourn, Ernst, and Sherill, Mrs. Nyre, Mrs. Bliss, and Mrs. Sawyer.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, U. S. Army, retired and Mrs. Badger, who are making a tour of Europe CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Badger, who are making a tour of Europe, were at Rome Nov. 5, Naples Dec. 1, and expect to visit Venice, Vienna. Dresden, etc., arriving at Berlin about Jan. 15. They expect to sail from Havre for New York some time in May next.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE LE R. BROWN, 11th U. S. Infantry, now on college duty at Newark, Del., gets his captaincy by the recent retirement of Capt. C. F. Roe. As this carries him to the "skeleton" company, K, of his regiment, Capt. Brown will doubtless remain on his college detail for the present.

The Church of the Puritans, New York City, was crowded on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the eighth lecture of the Hariem Citizens' Lecture Course in aid of the Grant Memorial fund. The large attendance was doubtless much due to the fact that ex President Grover Cleveland introduced the lecturer of the evening, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton. Paxton

THE Board on Geographic Names, consisting of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenball, Andrew H. Allen, Capt. Henry L. Howison, U. S. N.; Capt. Thos. Tur-tle, U. S. A.; Lieut. Richardson Clover, U. S. N.; Pierson H. Bristow, Otis T. Mason, Herbert G. Ogden, Henry Gannett, and Marcus Baker, has just issued its first builetin and prefaces it with a brief statement of its original history.

The Knoxville Tribune says: "A most brilliant entertainment was given by Mrs. C. M. McGhee at the Cotillion Club rooms on Christmas eve. The occasion marks the debut of her daughter. Mrs. McGhee was assisted in receiving by her three charming daughters, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Tyson, wife of Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th U.S. Infantry, Miss McGhee, and their guest, Miss Neely, of Memphis. Mrs. McGhee is a most finished hostess and received the guests in a graceful way."

LIEUT. M. J. Snow, 1st U. S. Art., has taken charge f scholastic matters at the post of Fort Wadsworth.

Ir is stated that there is a movement on foot in London to erect a Monument to the memory of Capt. John Smith, the founder of Virginia. His re-mains are interred in St. Sepulchre Church, Lon-

On the morning of Jan. 14 Archbishep Corrigan is o marry at St. Matthews Church, Washington, Count Devonne, of Paris, to Miss Florence, laughter of the late Col. Audenried, of Gen. Shernan's staff.

A Huron, S. D., despatch says: "Hump and Iron Thunder, two noted Sioux chiefs, were here Dec. 31 under charge of Capt. Ewers, of the 5th Infantry. They were going to Rapid City to meet Gen. Miles, Hump and Big Foot were sworn enemies, and each was watching a chance to kill the other." But Capt. Ewers doubtless knew how to handle them.

LIEUT. CLARENCE P. TownsLex, 4th U. S. Art, was married January 7 at Newport, R. I., to Miss Marion Howland, step-sister of Clarence King, the well-known geologist and scientist, and daughter of Mrs. Florence Howland. Many officers of the Army were present from Fort Adams, where Lieut. Townsley is at present on duty with Cushing's Light Battery.

LIEUTENANT HERBERT J. SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, re-commended a year ago for retirement, has been notified from the A. G. O. that his request to rejoin bis regiment in the field cannot be granted, as the board reported against his taking the field, and re-commended that he reside in such localities as his health requires, until, in his judgment, he can re-sume active duties.

MRS. CUSTER, widow of Gen. Geo. A. Custer, U. 8. Army. has been visiting Mrs. Yates at Carlisle, Pa. Mrs. Yates is the widow of Capt, Geo. W. Yates, 7th U. S. Car., who, with the brave Custer and others, was killed at the Little Big Horn June 25, 1876. What memories of the past the two must have recalled, especially in view of the present campaign of the 7th Cavairy.

of the 7th Cavairy.

Major J. G. Butler has assumed command of the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and the people of Augusta have received his family with true Southern hospitality. Of the social observance of New Year's day the Augusta News says: "The only place where the original idea of the day was maintained was at the Arsenal, on the Hill, where Mrs. Butler and Misses May and Hattie Butler, the wife and daughters of Maj. J. G. Butler, commandant of the Arsenal, received callers. All who had the pleasure of calling at the commandant's home expressed the opinion that this was one of the most delightful visits on the rounds, and that Maj. Butler's family make a charming addition to our society."

make a charming addition to our society."

The Leavenworth Journal says: "The lamented Capt. Wallace was a great favorite in Leavenworth. A number of the officers now on the scene of the Indian troubles are also well known here. Lieut. McCormick, 7th Cav., married Miss Jennie Lowe, daughter of the Hon. P. G. Lowe, and Mrs. McCormick is now here and naturally uneasy as to her busband's safety. Lieut. Nicholson, of the same regiment, is a son-in-law of the Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon and is with his troop in the Indian country. Lieut. Scott, who is also in the field with the 1st Cav.. married Miss Nellie Hastings, of this city. Dr. Le May, veterinary surgeon of the 7th Cav., recently married Miss Schwagle, who resides just south of the city. Mrs. Le May is now at her father's."

father's."

THE Vancouver Independent says: "Mrs. W. P. Goodwin, a passenger on the Portland and Vancouver train wrecked at the Southern Pacific crossing sustained several severe contusions, but she has about recovered from them. Maj. S. S. Summer has gone to San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Sumper. They expect to spend several months in San Francisco and Southern California." Mr. John Gibbon, Jr., is spending a short vacation from bushness in Seartle among his many friends at the Barracks and Portland. Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, 14th Inf., has returned, having finished his duties at Seattle as recruiting officer. The departure of Dr. R. G. Ebert for Arizona is greatly regretted in the garrison and the town as well. Dr. Ebert established the foundation of his successful career in Vancouver, and it natural that he would be missed. Nowhere has the death of the brave Capt. George

Vancouver, and it natural that he would be missed.

Nowhere has the death of the brave Capt. George
D. Wallace, 7th U. S. Cavalry, been more sincerely
mourned than in St. Paul. The Pioneer Press says:
"For several years after the campaigns of 1876, by
which Capt. Wallace's name at once became wellknown and respected, he was stationed at Fort A.
Lincoln. During this time he was a frequent visitor
in St. Paul, and spent nearly all of the time when
he was on leave in this city. It was when visiting
nst. Paul that he met Miss Carrie Citi, the daughter of George L. Otis and a niece of Judge Otis. It
was an old-fashioned love affair, and soon after
their meeting the gallant cavalry captain won the
hand of the Summit avenue lady and they were
married. Whenever he was on leave he came to St.
Paul, where he had a large number of friends who
were horror struck when they read of his having
been killed by the Indians."

A paretty wedding took place at the residence of

were norror struck when they read of his naving been killed by the Indians."

A PRETTY wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Ogden Benedict Read, at Red Rock, Pa., Dec. 23, the contracting parties being Lieut. Arthur Johnson, U. S. A., and Miss Edith Jackson Read. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. S. D. Day, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton, N. Y. The bridesmaid was Miss Emily Colburn, of Red Rock, a niece of the late Captain Read, and the best man was Lieut. Robert Hirst, of Madison Barracks. The maid of honor was little Josephine Sage, aged three years, cousin of the bride. A sumptuous lunch was served. This announcement will be read with interest by many Army families who attended the wedding of the bride's mother 19 years ago, in Texas; and the bride of to-day was the first child born in the lift in Infantry after the consciidation of the 24th and 29th Regiments in 1869, and can, therefore, be called the daughter of the regiment. Lieutenant and Mrs. Johnson are now "At Home," at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

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ence of a., Dec. Arthur Read. D. Day, I, Bing-

Captain lirst, of as little of the his auy many of the bride a linfanda 29th lied the hid Mrs.

Mr. Hugo Reid, for many years connected with the Q. M. D. of the Army, has been appointed chief clerk to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota. Mr. Reid's brother, Mr. J. H. Reid, has been for many years chief clerk to the Medical Director of the Division of the Atlantic.

Ar a recurion of Rickett's battery at Reading recently a request was made to join in an appeal to the State Legislature for an appropriation for the crection of monuments to Geos. Meade and Hancock on the battlefield of Gettysburg. This request was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Ir movements of the troops in the field against the Indians should become more important, one of the most conspicuous of the commanders would be Brevet Major-Gen. Frank Wheaton, now colonel of the 2d Infantry. He is a man of wide experience, not alone as a soldier in the Rebellion, but as Indian fighter. An interesting relic owned by him is a sword he carried throughout his service and on which his comrades have had engraved the list of battles at which he fought and those for which he was brevetted.—Sunday World-Herald.

was brevetted.—Sunday World-Herald.

LIEUTENANT J. E. WILSON, 5th U. S. Inf., whose leave expired Dec. 17, 1890, reported to the Adjutant General on Dec. 6 and requested to know the station of his company, and was informed it was not known. Just at that time orders were issued for Lieut. Wilson's examination for promotion and he reported to the Board in New York City, of which Col. Otis, 20th Inf.. was president, and was notified to appear before it Dec. 20, which he did, and on that date he was duly examined. Lieut. Wilson has been suffering from jaundice, and during his stay in New York has been under the care of Dr. H. Euton, of Brooklyn, and as soon as able will join his company.

THE San Francisco Examiner devotes two columns to the merits of a novel flying machine, the joint invention of Lieut. G. N. Chase, U. S. A., formerly of Major Gen. Howard's staff, and Mr. H. W. Kirchner, of Deuver. Colo. Lieut. Chase is quoted as stating one of the chief points of the machine as

(ollows:

We make use of the balloon idea, but we chain it to the earth. In other words, we make use of the lifting power of hydrogen, or some substitute, to compensate for the weight of our car and its contents, and we use the earth as a fulcrum to direct its motion.

The Examiner says:

The Examsiner says:

Representatives of a large English syndicate have already made applications for stock, and letters are pouring in upon their attorneys from investors at an astonishing rate. The wonder is how they heard of it in so short a time. The leventors are not in it as a money-making swincie, but will place their invention on its merits alone. They are in no hurry, and will first demonstrate its practicability to the world.

CAPT. W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., commander of the Baltimore, sails in the Bourgogne Saturday, Jan. 10, on a short leave to be present at the wedding of his daughter at Baltimore January 22.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BAKER, U. S. N., sails for the city of Mexico, Jan. 10, from New York, per Cuba Mail S. S. Co. Lieut. Baker expects to be in Mexico for at least a year.

Among those who joined the District of Columbia Commandery Loyal Legion this week were Rear Admiral Andrew Bryson, U. S. N., and Capt. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. P. McCARTNEY, U. S. N., was at the Navy Department a few days since, and expresses himself as much pleased with his present duties at Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. McCartney did not accompany her husband.

accompany ner nusband.

CAPT. G. C. WILTSE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wiltse, Mrs. Braine, wite of Rear Admiral Braine, Miss Braine, Ensign C. P. Eston and Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrell attended the Charity Ball in New York City on Tuesday evening of this week.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Wm. B. Caperton, U. S. N., to Miss Georgie W. Blacklock, niece of Gen. Albert Ordway: The wedding, which promises to be one of the brilliant social events of the winter, will take place early in February.

the winter, will take place early in February.

THE Paradise of the Pacific, Honolulu, under the head of "Court Notes," says: The marriage of Miss Annie Cleghorn, half sister to H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani, to Mr. James Hay Wodehouse, Jr., eldest son of Her British Majesty's Commissioner, will take place Jan. 20.

It is understood that Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Parker, Lieut. C. A. Stone, Lieut. Alex. McCracken and Ensign John Gibson are booked for detail to the Mantonomoh in addition to the officers already named. The former is to be the executive, and Lieut. Stone the navigator.

THE coudition of P. A. Engr. J. M. Emanuel, recently arrived at Mare Island Naval Hospital from the Mohican, is such as to cause the gravest fears among his friends. Since his arrival at the hospital his health has not improved to any marked extent, and it is doubtful if he will be permitted to cross the continent before spring.

Ensign H. P. Jones, Jr., U. S. N., having re-ported for duty at the Naval Observatory, has been detailed as assistant to Prof. Hall in the abstruse and difflucult work of computations in connection with the "star gazing," for which the professor is so widely celebrated. Mr. Jones is located at 2321 Penn avenue for the present.

ENSIGN PURSELL, U. S. N., late of the Nipsic, has not been assigned to duty since his return from a three years cruise in the Pacific, but will probably find a billet in the New York Navy Yard, or in the Coast Survey, for which his long service while in command of the Ounalcake fits him. Mr. Purcell's present address is Fiemington, N. J.

Mrs. De Valin, wife of Chief Engineer De Valin, of the cruiser Baltimore, is now en route to join her husband at Nice, France, where he is at present in hospital, suffering from an apoplectic stroke. The latest information received shows an improvement in his condition. Mrs. De Valin will remain in Nice until her husband has so far repovered as to be able to return ho.pe.

THE latest reports from Chief Engineer De Valin, U.S. N., of the Baltimore, whose illness has been already noted, indicate that he is in no immediate danger. Mrs. De Valin has gone to Nice, where be busband is, and will remain with him until such time as he can safely return to the United States. Mr. De Valin's relief has not yet been designated.

The Brooklyn Eagle devotes two columns to the life and services of Rear Admiral Henry A. Walke, U. S. N., in which it says: "Take, for example, the long and active career of Rear Admiral Henry Walke, retired, who lives in a cosy brown stone at 492 3d street. Few men have seen more service, and few men bear their years better than he. Admiral Walke is 82 years of age."

LIEUTENANT and Mrs. Pond, U. S. N., have moved into their quarters in the Mare Island yard, and promise to be a most agreeable addition to the already charming Naval circle at the yard. Mrs. Pond is quite noted for her skill and tact as an entertainer, and her house having been newly "done over" by its last incumbent, Lieut. W. E. Sewell, presents special inducements for social triumpbs.

presents special inducements for social triumphs.

The return of Ensigns McDonald and Parmenter,
U.S. N., to Honolulu was hailed with much pleasure
by an appreciative circle of friends, and the prospect of a prolonged stay in that port on the Mohican
is thought to be very good, it not being possible to
have a relief sent out for that vessel for a long time
to come. Commander Shepard will probably be
relieved in that port on the expiration of his term
of sea service.

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The remains of the late Ensign Harry Edgerton Rumsey, who was accidentally drowned near Yokohama, Japan, on Sept. 26 last, were brought to the Mare Island Navy Yard on the U. S. S. Swatara, and thence forwarded to his mother's home in Fort Wayne, Indiana. They were received there Deo. 24, and on Christmas eve, were buried in Lindenwood Cemetery beside the remains of his father, the late Lieut.-Comdr. Henry B. Rumsey. Both father and son were natives of Fort Wayne.

COMMANDER R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. N., Navy Department, has sent circulars to the graduates of the Naval Academy, class of 1865, relative to erecting in the chapel at the Naval Academy at ablet in memory of Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. DeLong, U. S. N., commander of the Jeannette Exploring Expedition, and a member of the class. Should any member fail to receive the circular he is invited to communicate with Comdr. Bradford. The circular says: "It is hoped this tribute to the memory of De Long may be erected entirely by his classmates, and this fact recorded upon it."

Chaplain James J. Kane, who obtained three years' laye of a happen in the March. With now with the parameter.

recorded upon it."

CHAPLAIN JAMES J. KANE, who obtained three years' leave of absence last March, with permission to accept a professorship at Haverford College, Pareceptly tendered his resignation from the faculty, and requested the Navy Department to cancel the unexpired portion of his leave. This request having ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va. Haverford College is a Quaker institution of a conservative character. The hostility to the combatant force of both the Army and Navy was of such a pronounced type that the chaplain severed all connection with his "friends," the Quakers.

We are glad to observe that Comdr. J. B. Coghlan,

character. The hostility to the combatant force of both the Army and Navy was of such a pronounced type that the chaplain severed all connection with his "friends," the Quakers.

WE are glad to observe that Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as inspector of ordnance at the League Island Navy-yard. The statement telegraphed from Wasnington that he was in Washington seeking duty is denied by Comdr. Coghlan. He has established himself in Wasnington as his home when off duty. We reported the charges made against Comdr. Coghlan a year ago, and also the fact that his trial resulted in his acquittal. At the worst the offence charged was only technical, and cousisted in his speaking more freely than some thought advisable concerning matters in the administration of affairs at the Mare Island yard which he believed to be open to criticism.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, who commanded the Hotchkiss guns in the recent fight with the Indians at Wounded Knee Creek and was wounded, is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He entered the Navy as a cadet engineer, and belonged to the Class of '82. Theact of August, 1882, limiting the number of appointments to the Navy from graduates of the academy affected Mr. Hawthorne. He resigned bis cadetship, took the civilian examination for a commission in the Army at Fort Monroe, together with Naval Cadet Weeks. As a result Mr. Hawthorne stood No. 2 in a list of seven appointments, and Cadet Weeks obtained No. 1 position, and being allowed the choice of vacancies, took an assignment to the 5th Infantry. Mr. Hawthorne chose the only artillery vacancy.

"Many happy returns of the day" to Condr. H. Glass, born Jan. 2; to Lieut. L. P. Jouett, born Jan. 8; to Lieut. H. S. Waring, born Jan. 2; to Lieut, H. S. Herman, born Jan. 3; to Lieut, L. P. Jonett, born Jan. 4; to Lieut, H. S. Waring, born Jan. 5; to Lieut, H. S. Herman, born Jan. 6; to Paymr. J. F. Tarbell, born Jan. 8; to Paymr. A. W. Bacon, born Jan. 5; to Paymr. J. F. Caswell, born Jan. 8; to Paym

ORDNANCE NOTES.

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The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy has been entirely successful in its negotiations, begun some months ago, as stated at the time in the JOURNAL, for the right to manufacture the Whitehead torpedo in this country. Lieut. Thomas C. McLean was sent abroad to conduct the details of the arrangement. He has returned to this country, and as a result of his trip the Ordnance Bureau has already affected an arrangement with an American firm for the manufacture of these torpedoes. A complete Whitehead torpedo apparatus is to be procured at once and set up at the Porpedo Station at Newport for the purpose of instruction.

Newport for the purpose of instruction.

But two bidders responded to the War Department's advertisement for the manufacture of twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch breech-loading rifes, and the prices were so much in excess of the three and a half million appropriation made available for the purpose as to preclude the possibility of their acceptance without additional legislation by Congress. The bids, which were opened Jan. 5, were from the South Boston Iron Works, of Kentucky, and the Midvale Steel Company, of Pennsylvania. The former's figures were as follows: For the manufacture of an 8-inch type gun, \$20,300; 500 rounds ammunition for same, \$24,342 50. For twenty-four 8-inch guns, with 10 rounds ammunition for each, \$20,905 each, the type gun to be delivered Jan. 1, 1893, and the balance at the rate of six per annum. For one 10-inch type gun, \$46,560; 300 rounds ammunition for the same, \$43,350. For forty-nine 10-inch guns, with 10 rounds ammunition for the same, \$43,350. For forty-nine 10-inch guns, with 10 rounds ammunition for the same, \$48,000 each, the type gun to be delivered in June, 1893, and the remainder at the rate of five per year. For one 12-inch type gun, \$76,800; 250 rounds ammunition, \$60,000. For twen-iy-four 12-inch guns, with ten rounds ammunition, \$79,200 each, making the aggregate estimate for the 100 guns and ammunition \$5,023,032. The South Boston Iron Works also submitted an alternative bid, by which they propose to furnish the guns at the same prices they can be built by the Government, with such addition as will represent interest on plant, material, insurance, taxes, and contingent risk, the amount to be determined by the Secretary of War. The aggregate bid of the Midvale Company for guns and ammunition was \$5,359,500, as follows: 8-inch at \$22,022 each, 10-inch at \$5,850, and 12-inch at \$8,592, the type guns to be delivered within three years and the remainder within eight years.

The new 29-ton gun to be mounted in the turrets of H. M. S. Thunderer (four in all) is desoribed as the heaviest gun yet to be worked by hand power. It is 10 calibre, fires a projectile weighing 500 lbs with one-half that weight of powder, and will pierce 21 in. of wrought iron plate. The guns of our first Monitor in its fight with the Merrimac were of 11 in. calibre, but the charge was only 15 lbs. Col. Moncrieff bas just been made a civil K. C. B. for his invention of a disappearing gun carriage, and is henceforth to be known as Sir Alexander.

With the view to expediting the completion of the guns needed for the new ships about to go into commission, the working hours at the Washington gun foundry have been increased from nine hours to twelve hours a day.

A newspaper despatch dated Danville, Ill., Jan. 3, 1891, says: "J. N. Archbold, of Ridge Farm, has invented a magazine gun. The weapon bas six four-foot rifle barrels, and is fed by a chain belt. The number of shots that can be fired in succession is practically unlimited."

A London despatch reports that Toselli, the Italian who invented a submarine nautilus 10 or 15 years ago, has now produced a submarine gun, which has just been submitted to a series of tests in Lake Como. The trial is said to have been very successful, showing that the gun could be lowered to any depth desired, held stationary and fired at will. The experiments were conducted under the auspices of the Italian Government, which proposes to utilize the gun in the defence of the ports and bays of Italy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RELIEVING COLONEL FORSYTH.

RELIEVING COLONEL FORSYTH.

The Army cannot regard the order relieving Col J. W. Forsyth. of the 7th Cavairy, otherwise than with regret. Gen Forsyth's character, attainments and record make him one of the most brilliant officers of the Army. He has just conducted to a successful issue one of the most desperate fights in which the Army has taken part since the war—a tight which was pushed by him to the bitter end and which completely whed up the enemy. Having accomplished this feat, instead of being rewarded, he is humiliated, and that apparently on the eve of another desperate battle. What is incomprehensible is that no reason is given for rewileving him, and this officer is left at the mercy of the suggestions of the newspaper reporters, who laugh when they are told how dear is his honor to an officer.

It has been often said that in fighting ladians, the only way to obtain glory is to get thoroughly whipped. The Custer disaster and the Thornburg disaster made herces of those who survived. But an engagement in which the troops are victorious, though at a considerable loss, receives little mention, no matter how wise the dispositions of the commander were. The officers and men at Wounded Knee did their duty well; is this to be the only reward for their fidelity, the only notice taken of their bravery?

A bloody Indian war threatens unless the troops are successful. Murder and assassination will sweep away hundreds of peaceful settlers. The country needs the best efforts of its soldiers to avert a terrible calamity. Are our men, when on the battlefield, to have the feeling that they are so far unsupported, that even a victory may bring nothing but peasure?

THE ARMY.

Bunjamin Harrison, President and Con in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.
LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS

The following Army nominations were s Jan. 7 and confirmed on the following day

Jan. 7 and confirmed on the following day:
Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, surgeon, to be surgeon, with
the rank of colonel.
Major Geo. M. Sternberg, surgeon, to be surgeon with
the rank of lieutenant colonel.
James Williams, late captain, 8th Cavalry, to be captain of
cavalry, under act of Sent. 29, 1890.

1st Lieuts. Henry H. Wright, 9th Cav.; John A. Baldwin,
9th Inf.; Marton P. Maus, lat Inf.; Frederick A. Smith, 18th
Inf.; Tops. C. Woodbury, 18th Inf.; George Le R. Brown,
11th Inf., and H. B. Sarson, 24 Inf., to be captains.
2d Lieuts. Wm. H. Baldwin and H. G. Squiere, 7th Cav.,
and Wm. N. Hughes, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieutenants.

G. O. 147, H. Q. A., Dec. 28, 1890.

Publishes order from the War Department of Dec. 28, 1890, transferring the military reservation of Greenwood Island, Mississippi, deeded to the United States Aug. 3, 1848, by Jacob Baptiste and wife, to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, the same being no longer required for military purposition.

G. O. 148, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1890. Publishes orders from the War Department of Dec. 30 transferring to the Interior Department the military reser-vations of Fort Gibson, I. T., and Fort Crawford, Colo.

CIBOULAR 16, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1890.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Salze of Quartermaster's stores to Post Canteners.—The sale for cash to post canteens at cost, with price of transportation added, of such sticles of fuel, light furniture, and fixtures as may be needed by them for actual use, and can be spared from stock on hand, is authorized the funds received to be deposited to the credit of proper appropriations.—[Decision Sec. War. Nov. 22, 90—14566. A. G. O., 1890.]

II. ISFANTRY OFFICERS AT U. S. MILITARY PRISON.—Infantry officers on duty at the U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansar, are not entitled to mounted pay nor to forage for private horses.—[Decision Sec. War, Dec. 23, 90—7188 A. C. P., A. G. O., 1890.]

—Tils A. O. P., A. G. O., 1890.]

III. DRESS PARADES FOR THE THREE ARMS COMBINED.—1.

The following decision in regard to dress parades for the three arms combined, outlished by order of the Secretary of War in the Official Memorands of Decisions on Points of Tactics, 1886 (page 35), must be strictly adhered to:

Press parade for the three arms combined not allowable. Question. I take it that a brigade dress parade of the three arms is not intended; if it is allowable, however, would not paragraph 888 govern in the formation?

Answer. No dress parade is prescribed for the three arms united, and ought not to be.—(Decision of General Upton.)

united, and ought not to be.—(Decision of General Upton.)

2. The provisions of paragraphs 968 and 990 of the authorized Artillery Tactics must be strictly adhered to.—[Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Nov. 8, 90—14758 A. G. O., 1890.]

IV. DISCHARGS CERTIFICATES, ETC.—The practice which prevails to some extent of sending discnarge certificates with applications for discharge, transfers, etc., to this office must be discontinued, as the soldier's service can be verified without such discharge certificate, which, if lost in transmission, cannot be replaced. Discharge certificates and other documents of value to the soldier should in no case be sent to this office, unless orders therefrom require it.—[Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Dec. 11, 90—15987 A. G. O., 1890.]

By command of Major-Gen. Schoffeld: J. C. Kelton, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1890.

CIRCULAR:

It having been decided that candidates for appointment as cadets to the Military Academy at West Point shall be examined physically by the medical officer of the Army nearest their homes, the following instructions are issued;

Upon the presentation of his official letter of conditional appointment to the Military Academy at West Point by a cadet candidate to any commissioned medical officer of the Army, the officer will proceed to examine him physically, after the methods prescribed in Greenleaf's Epitome for the Examination of Recruits, the following rule for proportionate height, weight, and chest measurements being substituted for that given on pages 28-28 of the Epitome:

Rule.

Rule.

For each inch of height from 5 feet to 5 feet 7 inches, calculate 1.85 pounds of weight; above 5 feet 7 inches, add to this standard 5 pounds for each inch of height; minimum chest measurement at expiration, from 5 feet to 5 feet 7 inches, half the height plus half an inch; from 5 feet 7 inches, half the height plus half an inch; from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 10 inches, balf the height; from 5 feet 10 inches upward, slightly less than half the height; minimum chest mobility, 2 inches. In exceptional cases a minimum weight of 105 pounds may be accepted.

When there is doubt concerning disqualification from any existing defect, a full statement of the case will be submitted to this office for decision.

The result of the examination will be indered by the medical officer upon the letter of conditional appointment which will then be given to the candidate; in the event of rejection the causes therefor will be stated.

A full report of the examination, together with a carefully prepared outline figure-card bearing a personal description of the candidate, will be forwarded to the Adjulant General of the Army within twenty-four hours after the completion of the examination.

By order of the Scorretary of War:

By order of the Secretary of War: CHAS. R. GREENLEAF, Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, In charge of the Surgeon General's Office.

G. O. 37, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 30, 1890.

The season for revolver practice is announced as follows ort Lowell, March: Fort Tuomas, April; San Carlos, May; orts Apache, Bowie, Grant and Huachuca, June; Forts ayard, Stanton and Wingate, July.

General Officers. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Monterey on public buseness (S. O. 115, Dec. 26, D.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

al.) Brig.-Gen. Charles Sutherland, Surgeon General ill, as soon as practicable, repair to Washington

and assume the duties of his office (S. O., Jan. 3 H. Q. A.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., will report in person to Maj.-Gen. Miles for duty at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., for duty in the field. During his absence Capt. E. L. Huggins. A. D. C., will perform the duties of A. A. A. G. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Div. M.)
Major J. Ford Kent, A. I. G., will report to the Division Commander at Pine Ridge Agency (S. O. 184, Dec. 31, D. Dak.)

artermasters and Subsistence De

Capt. George S. Hoyt, A. Q. M., will repair to Vashington and report to the Quartermaster Gen-ral for consultation (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.) Capt. Henry J. Haynaworth, A. Q. M., will report to the C. O. Fort Porter for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 3,

to the C. O. Fort Porter 101 G. S. Jan. 8, Div. A.)
Jan. 8, Div. A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett, Fort Totten,
will proceed to Jefferson Bks. for duty (S. O., Jan.

Pay Department

Pay Department

Payment of troops for muster of Dec. 31 will be made as follows: Major Wm. E. Creary, Forts Douglas and Du Chesne, Camp Pilot Butte and Fort Washake: Major Wm. H. Comegys, Forts D. A. Russell and Sidney (S. O. 99, Dec. 27, D. Platte.)

Payments due Dec. 31 will be made as follows: Major F. S. Dodge, paymr., Boise Bks. and Forts Walla Walla, Sherman and Spokane; Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., Vancouver Bks. and Fort Canby (S. O. 158, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

The troops will be paid on muster of Dec. 31 as follows: Major J. P. Willard, paymr., San Diego Bks. and Whipple Bks; Major A. S. Towar, paymr., Forts Lowell, Bowie, Huachuca and McDowell; Major W. M. Maynadier, paymr., Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Bayard, Selden and Stanton; Maj. J. W. Wham, paymr., Forts Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache (S. O. 142, Dec. 29, D. Ariz.)

Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., will proceed on public business from Vancouver Bks. to Portland, Ore (S. O. 159, Dec. 29, D. Columbia.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Washington Bks., Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe to pay the troops to Dec. 31 (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

Fort Monros to pay the troops to Dec. 31 (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M. D. will furnish transportation, by express, to posts for public funds required by Major Alfred E. Bates, paymr., for payment of troops (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, Div. A.)

Medical Department.

Medical Department.

The order directing Capt. Wm. J. Wakeman, asst. surg., to proceed to Fort Huachuca, having been revoked, he will return to Fort Bidwell (S. O. 115, Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

Ist Lieut. Alfred E. Bradley, asst. surg., attending surgeon Hidge. Dept. Platte, will proceed to the Pine Ridge Agency and report to Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bache, medical director (S. O. 100, Dec. 30, D. Platte) The assignment of Major James P. Kimball, surg., to duty at Fort Supply is confirmed (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

Sergl. David C. Roecker, Co. K. 11th Inf., Fort Niagara, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Hugo L. R. Lebman, Fort Sill, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Dept. M.)

Hospl. Steward George M. Wright, now on duty with the 2d Inf. in the field, will, when his services can be spared, be discharged the service (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Smith MoMullin, Vancouver Bks., will proceed to Fort Townsend for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Gustave Smith, who will proceed to Vancouver Bks. for duty (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

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The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., is extended two days (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, C. E.)
Leave for 15 days is granted Lieut. -Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, C. E.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gec. W. Goethals, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Chas. H. Clark, Chief O. O., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return 'S. O. 158. Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)
Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., O. D., will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal on public business in connection with the manufacture of fuses (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)
Capt. John Pitman, O. D., will proceed from Cold Spring to Watervliet Arsenal on public business in connection with the construction of guns (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)
Ord. Sergt. James O'Heir, retired from active service Dec. 31, 1890, enlisted in 1800, served in the 1st Artillery until Nov. 7, 1871, and was then appointed ordnance sergeant. Sergt. O'Heir represents the best type of the non-commissioned officer of the U. S. Army. Brave, intelligent, courteous and of excellent habits, he has a record of 30 years on the active list, of which he may well feel proud.

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Signal Corps, St. Louis, will inspect the Signal Service station at that point (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)
2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps, Titusville, Fla., will proceed to certain points and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located thereat (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdgrs, A, B, B, E, and G, Ft. Custer, Mont.; I, Ft. Leaventorth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assinnibolne, Mont.; K, Camp
heridan, Wro.

Sheridan, Wyo.

2d Lieut. George W. Goode is assigned to duty
with the troop of Indian seouts at Fort Custer, and
is certified as on duty requiring him to be mounted
(S. O. 183. Dec. 29, D. Dak.)
Capt. H. E. Tutherly (promoted from 1st Lieut.,
1st Cay.), is assigned to the 1st Cay., Troop C, to
date from Dec. 17, 1890, vice Wagner, promoted (S.
O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin. Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B, C, G, and I, Ft. H; cbucs, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Bowle, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenwor Kas.; E, San Carlos, Ariz.

Leave for twenty days, from Jan. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Bean (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Brown, Tex.; A. Bean (S. O., Jan. 5, R. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs. and 63, Ft. Mointosh, Tex.; F. Ft. Davis, Tex.; B, H, J, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Fena Colorado, Tex.

Vet. Surg. William J. Waugh will proceed from Fort Davis to Camp Pena Colorado to examine and treat sick horses of Troop E (S. O. 112, Dec. 29, D. Tex.)

4th Cavairy, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., A. C. D. and H. Ft. Walls Walla Wash.; 1 and K.,
Presidic of San Fancisco, Cal.; G., Ft. Sherman, Idaho.; E., Vancouver Bka., Wash.; F., Boise Bks., Idaho: B. Ft. Myer. Va.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Walter
M. Dickinson (S. O. 160, Dec. 30, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Otho W. Budd will report to Brig.-Gen.
William Smith, P. M. G., president of the Army Retiring Board in Washington, D. C., for examination
by the Board (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

Sth Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B. C. E. G., and K. Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D and H,
Pt. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; 1, Ft. Leaven.

worth, Kas.

Major Henry Wagner (promoted from Captain, 1st Cav.), is assigned to the 5th Cav., to date from Deo, 17, 1890, vice Russell, retired (S. O., Jap. 3, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr. Hdqrs., A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I, and K. Ft. Meade, S. I. t. Myer, Va.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth, Hdqrs., A. B., C. D. E., G., I, and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H. L. Bill, Okh. T.

A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft Biley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sill, Okb. T.

Major John M. Bacod, A. I. G., will proceed to and inspect Forts Robinson and Niodrara (S. F. O. 22, Dec. 28, D. Platte.)

The telegraphic instructions directing Major John M. Bacon, A. I. G., to proceed from Fort Robinson to Pine Ridge Agency, are confirmed (S. F. O. 25, Dec. 30, D. Platte.)

The journey from Pine Ridge Agency to Fort Riley, performed by 1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare and 2d Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, is approved, as necessary for the public service (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Indian Scout James Mousseux will report to Major Samuel M. Whitside, commanding battalion in the field, as interpreter, and will accompany Indian prisoners until further orders (S. F. O. 24, Dec. 29, D. Platte.)

1st Sergt. Hobart Ryder, Troop M, now at Hot Springs, Ark., is detailed for duty on recruiting service, and will be sent to Wheeling, W. Va. (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following telegram was recently sent to Gen. Miles: "Your despatch from Hermosa giving details of the fight and the present situation is just received. It still further encourages my hope and belief that you will soon master the situation. Give my thanks to the brave 7th Cavairy for their splendid conduct.—J. M. Scheffeld, Major General, commanding."

Sth Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otts.
Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.: H and K, cogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Edwund Luff, Fort Meade (S. O. 182, Dec. 27, D. Dak.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford,

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of

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdgrs. F. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.: B and H. Ft. De
Chesne, Utah: A and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.: D. Ft. McKinss,
Wyo.: E. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.: C. Ft. Leavenworth. Eas.
Capt. Martin B. Hughbe, recruiting officer, New
York City, will send Pvt. George Smith to New
Haven to report to 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen,
5th 1nf., recruiting officer, for duty (S. O. 253, Dec.
27. Rec. Ser.)
Major Adna R. Chaffee, in charge of office of I. G.,
will inspect Forts Lowell, Huachuca, Grant and
Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Bowie, Forts Bayard,
Stanton, Union, Marcy and Wingate, Fort Apache
and Whipple Barracks, and San Diego Barracks (S.
O. 142, Dec. 29, D. Ariz.)
The telegraphic instructions directing 1st Lieut.
Matthias W. Day, R. Q. M., Fort Robinson, to report
for field service with battalion 9th Cav., at Pice
Ridge Agency, are confirmed (S. F. O. 25, Dec. 30,
D. Platte.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langde Hdqrs., A. G., I, and K., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, H, and M. R. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

*Light battery.

1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlin is, at his own request, temporarily relieved from duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and will proceed to join his battery (8, O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus will send certain military convicts to the prison at Fort Leavenworth under charge of a guard commanded by 2d Lieut Samuel Rodman, Jr. (8. O. 3, Jan. 8, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gib Hdqrs., A. C.* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; P, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Sam Houston, Tex.

tat Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, having reported, will stablish a temporary rendezvous at Knoxville enn. (S. O. 252, Dec. 28, Rec. Ser.)

6th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdurs., B. C. D.* F.* and H. Presidio of San Francisco, CalM. Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L. Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I. Alex
tras Island, Cal.: G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K, Angel Island, Cal.

*Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter. Hdgra. A. B, C, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.: F, iston, Cal.

Gaston, Cal.

Capt. Francis E. Pierce is relieved from recruiting duty at Minneapolis, Minn., and will proceed to Pinc Ridge Agency, S. D., for duty at Rosebud Indian Agency (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason. Hdgrs, A. D. E. G, and H. Pt. Snelling, Minn.; B. C, and I Ft. Meade, S. D.

The C. O. Fort Snelling will grant Corpl. Andrew J. Crossley, Co. H, a furlough to terminate April & 1891 (S. O. 184, Dec. 31, D. Dak.)

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4th Infantry. Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. D. E. F. and H. F. Sheresan. Icaho: A. B. and G. F. Spokana. Wash. C. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Upon completion of transfer of public property, 1st Lieut. E. H. Browne will proceed from Fort Spokane to Fort Sherman and report for duty (S. O. 157. Dec. 26, D Columbia.)

The journey performed by Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mears from Fort Spokane to Fort Sherman, in obedience to telegraphic instructions, is confirmed (S. O. 160, Dec. 30, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry. Colonel Nathan W. Oshowne.

8th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgra., B. D. and E. Ft. Blizz. Tex.; C. Ft. McIntosh. Tex.;
and G. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; F. Ft.

vis. Tex.

Davis, Tex.

Capt. Charles E. Hargous will report to Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Inf., president Army Retiring Roard at the Army Building, New York City, for examination (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. John Frendesen, Co. K. Fort Davis, is detailed on recruiting service at Davids Island (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Mclville A. Cochran.

Hadra. F, and G. Ft. Thomas Ky.; E. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N.Y. H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N.Y.; C. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Ft. Ontaio, N. Y.; H.; B and D. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Ft. Portor, N. Y.; O. Portor, N. Y.;

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, Campliot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Loavenworth, Kas.

Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sth Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs. A. C. D. and H. Ft. Robinson, Neb.: E. Ft. McKinney,
Wyo.; F. E. Washakie, Wyo.: B and G. Ft. Omaha, Neb.
1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, recruiting officer,
Augusta, Ga., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and
establish a temporary branch rendezvous (S. O. 252,
Dec. 26, Rec. Ser.)
The C. O. Fort McKinney will grant a furlough
from Jan. 7 until April 6, 1891, to Sergt. Frederick
Lewis, Co. E (S. O. 100, Dec. 30, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdars. B. C. and H. Whipple Bks., A. T.: E. San Dieco Bks.,
Cal.; D and G. F. Huachuca. A. T.: A and F. Ft. Wingate. N. M.
Capt. Jesse M. Lee will proceed to Pine Ridge
Agency, S. D., for duty at Standing Rock Indian
Agency (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

Agency (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs. and D. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H. Ft. Union, N. M.; E,
Ft. Lewis, Colo.; B. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Eas.; G. Oklahoma, O. T.

2d Lieuts. Matt R. Peterson and Charles Crawford
are detalled members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Marcy
(S. O. 141, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Gregory Barrett, recruiting officer, will
proceed to Cameron, W. Va., and establish a temporary branch rendezvous (S. O. 255, Dec. 30,
Rec. Ser.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge. Hdgrs., A. B. D. F. G. and H. Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Leave for four months is granted lat Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edutin F. Townsend.
Hdgrs. and E. Fl. Leavenworth, Kas; G and H. Ft. Yates,
N. D.; B. C., and D. Fl. Sully, S. D.; F. Fl. A. Lincoln, N. D.;
A. Fl. Bennett, S. D.
1st Lieut, C. W. Abbot, Jr., Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, Dept. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant, Hdgra, E, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; G, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; A, C. and D. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kaa.; B, Guthris, Okh. T.

dutiris. Oth. T.

2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, Dept. M.)

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth will grant Pvt. William C. Rudder, Co. F, a furlough for three months, and he will then be discharged (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Dept. M.)

14th Infuntry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hddrs. B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt, Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, and F, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, Fort Du Chesne (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Platte.)

Platte.)
17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.
Bdgrs., A. B., C. D., E. F., G., and H., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.
Hdgrs., A. B., C. D., E. F., G., and H., Ft. Clark, Tex.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Steele is
extended seven days (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

extended seven days (S. U., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., A. E., G. and H. Ft. Wayne. Mich.; B and F. Ft.

Brady. Mich.; C and D. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Licut. Simon C. Vedder is still further extended to March I. 1891, on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Licut. Edmund D. Smith is extended seven days (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, Div. A.)

8, Div. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otts.

Hdgrs. A. B. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Assimiboine. Mont.: C and
F. Camp Poplar River. Mont.

The leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt.
Paul Harwood is extended two months, on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

24th Infuntry, Colonel Zenas R. Bitss.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Bayard, N.M.; B and C, Ft. Grant
Aria.; E and G, San Carlos, Aria.

Co. E (Markley's), Fort Thomas, will proceed, im-

mediately after Jan. 1. to San Carlos for temporary duty, relieving Co. C (Wessella's). Upon arrival of Co. E at San Carlos, Co. C will return to Fort Grant (S. O. 140, Dec. 28, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., will proceed from Fort Bayard to San Carlos and report for temporary duty with Co. G (S. O. 140, Dec. 22, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Frederick M. Crandai will proceed on public business from Fort Bayard to Fort Selden (S. O. 141, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 336.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Jan. 3, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Charles Sutherland, Surgeon, to be Surgeon-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, December 23, 1890, vice Baxter, deceased.

1st Lieutenant John T. Thompson, 2d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, December 15, 1890, to fill an existing vacancy.

2d Lieutenant Charles B. Wheeler, 5th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, December 15, 1890, to fill an existing vacancy.

To be Post Chaplains.

To be Post Chaplains.

Edward J. Vattmann, of Ohio, December 6, 1890, vice Wilson, retired.

Cephas C. Bateman, of Oregon, December 6, 1890, vice Herrick, retired.

Walter Marvine, of New York, December 6, 1890, vice Lewis, wholly retired.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Captain Henry Wagner, lst Cavalry, to be Major of Cavalry. December 17, 1890, vice Russell, retired—to the 5th Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Herbert E. Tutherly, 1st Cavalry, to be Captain of Cavalry, December 17, 1890, vice Wagner, promoted—to the 1st Cavalry.

reguer, promoted—to the 1st Cavalry.

RETIREMENTS.

Captain Clayton Hale, 16th Infantry, December 29, 1890 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).
Captain John M. Norvell, 12th Infantry, December 29, 1890 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).
Captain Charles F. Roe, 11th Infantry, December 29, 1890 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).
1st Lieutenant John J. Dougherty, 11th Infantry, with the rank of Captain of Infantry, December 29, 1890 (act of October 1, 1890).

Captain George D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, killed December 29, 1890, in action with Indians at the crossing of Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota. Captain William Mills, 2d Infantry, died December 30, 1890, at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. Captain James T. McGinniss (retired), died January 3, 1891, at Washington, District of Columbia. 2d Lieutenant Colville M. Pettit, 8th Infantry, died December 30, 1890, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Frank P. Son, 4th Class, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 31, 1890, and the resignations of Cadets Norman L. Jones and Reuben S. Turman, 4th Class, Jan. 20, 1891 (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Assimibotine, Mont., Jan. 5. Detail: Capt. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, Med. Dept.; Capts William H. Hamner and Joseph F. Huston, Ist Lieut. Frederick D. Sbarp. 2d Lieuts. John F. Morrison, Archibald A. Cabanise, and Wilson Chase, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, 20th Inf., J.-A. (8. O. 188, Dec. 29, D. Dak.)

Army Boards.

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawteile, D. Q. M. G.; Major A imon F. Rockwell, Q. M., and Capt, William N. Tisdail, 1st Inf., will assemble at Philadelphia, Pa., to flar responsibility for deficiencies or damages of property received at the Q. M. Depot (S. O., Jan. S. H. Q. A.) A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. Robert P. Hughes, I. G.; Capt. Henry F. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art., will assemble at the coal dook, Governot's Island, to report upon the condition of certain coal furnished by the contractor (S. O. 3, Jan. S. Div. A.)

The Board of Officers convened at the Army Building in New York City, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, is dissolved (S. O., Jan. S, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Dec. 31, 1894.—Ord Sergt. James O'Heir, Fort Wayne.
Jan. 5, 1891.—Sergt. James Edwards, Bat. G. 5th Arr.; Pvt.
Frank Hilbreth, Hospl. Coros; Pvt. Thomas Kelly, Co. F.,
Inf.; Saddier Charles Lemunyou, Troop D, 4th Cav.; Sergt.
Thomas McDermott, Co. C. 22d Inf.; Pvt. Frank Sachsse,
Troop D, 3d Cav.; Pvt. Pairick Shachan, Co. B, 16th Inf.;
1st Class Pvt. John Vangilder, Ord. Det.; Pvt. Tuomas Harrington, Troop F, 3d Cav.

Canteen Purchases.—Referring to request to purchase fuel and oil for the canteen from the Q. M. D., the Secretary of War has authorized the sale for each to post canteens, at cost with price of transportation added, of such articles of fuel, light, furniture and fixtures as may be needed by them for actual use, and can be spared from stock on hand, (Letter, A. G. O., Dec. 16, 1890.)

A New Year's Order.—The 3d Infantry, Battalion 9th Cav-airy, and detachment of artillery, with two Hotchkias guns, the prepared to march Jan. 1 with 200 rounds of ammu-nition per man. (8. F. O. 25, Dec. 31, D. Platte.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic .- Maj.-Gen. Howard. The U.S. launch Monroe, running between Fort Adams and Newport, R. l., sank at her dock Jan. 6, and two men asleep on board had a narrow escape. The cause of the sinking is unknown. She is being

Dept. of the East.—Major-General Howard.

The Senate Military Committee having made a favorable report on the bill heretofore passed by the House appropriating \$20,000 for the enlargement of the military post at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to accommodate 12 companies, the final passage of this measure during the present session is pretty well assured.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbs

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon
A correspondent writes: "As one of the results of
Lieut. Helmick's visit to Chief Joseph, of the Nez
Perce Indian tribe, donations for Joseph's people
have been made by the Oregon City Manufacturing
Co., Fleischner, Mayer and Co., and E. Mayer and
Co., all of Portland, Ore. These donations consist
of an ample supply of canvas coats, trousers and
overcoats for the men, and dreeses, shawls, underwear, etc., for the women. This supply, with the
canvas for tepees to be sent, will protably make
Joseph and his people contented during the winter."
A deapstch from Colfax says: A gentleman just
in from Moscow, Idaho, reports that the Nez Perces
are engaging in furious ghost dancing on their reservation, near that city, and that there was a strong
probability of a hostile uprising.

Dept. of Missouri.-Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

The report of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding Department of Missouri, which was briefly alluded to at the time the annual reports were crowding upon us, is deserving of more attention than it then received. It gives an interesting account of the action taken in August last, to suppress riot at the election in the Indian Territory, for the ejection during the same month of the Murphy and Dougherty families from the Sac and Fox and Iowa reservations, and to break up a medium dance at the agency mear Fort Sill, and in enforcing the requirements of the President's proclamation in the Cherokee silp. Companies D (Ellis') and E (Biahop's), 13th Infantry, were employed on the first of these services, Co. F (Stretch's,) 19th Infantry on the second, and Troop D (Thomas's) and L (Forbush's,) 5th Cav., and Troop H (De Rudio's,) 7th Cav., on the third. Gen. Merritt also gives an account of the movements of troopsduring the year and says:

The camp of instruction organized last year in September

and says:

The camp of instruction organized last year in September was successful in a most satisfactory degree in imparting instruction in field service under condition of a state of war. A special report was made after the instruction was finished, which report was published under the direction of the War Department.—This year, owing to a lack of tunds for transportation, there is to be no general camp of instruction in this department, but orders for practice marches from posts under control of local commanders have been issued.

Affairs in Okishoma since my last year's report have been exceedingly quief. Civil government has been established in that Territory, and the military commands while still there, are in the main relieved from their unusual responsibilities. It is believed that hereafter with a better knowledge of the character of the climate and the qualities of the soil the people of Okishoma will be fairly prosperous and will be able to live without extraneous aid.

In view of the abandonment of the posts of Forts Elliott and Gibson and Little Rock Barracks, it is in my opinion important that a post for at least ten companies should be established somewhere near this city—8t. Louis. The reservation at Jefferson Barracks naturality suggests itself as the proper location of such a post. This being a railroad centre it is possible to send troops in any needed direction.—The recent anticipated trouble in the Chickassw country illustrated the necessity of naving troops for use in the Indian Territory at some such point as the proper location of such a post. The direction allocated the recent anticipated from some such point as the four transparent and some such point as the four transparent and the contract of the post of the contract of the contract of the contract

dian Territory at some such point as this.

Additional accommodations for two troops of cavality at Fort Reno are recommended, the reduction of the garrison at Fort Sill, the completion of Fort Logan for four troops of cavalry in addition to its present garrison, and the transfer there of the troops at Fort Lewis.

The sanitary condition of the command is excellent. A department target range on the reservation at Jefferson Barracks is asked for, the range at Fort Leavenworth to be turned over to the post. The universal cendemnation of the present cavalry bridle bit, by cavalry officers, deserves the attention of the Ordnace Department. Desertions have decreased, and inspections this year have been of a most satisfactory character.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

JANUARY L

DESPATCHES from Pine Bidge Agency call for all the ammunition at this post, and also that Col. Bacon, who is here inspecting, should report for duty with his regiment, the Tth Cavelry, and that Lieut. Day, who has been doing the duties of regimental adjutant, regimental Q. M., and. ord-nance officer, should also be ordered to Pine Ridge. Affairs assume a more alarming aspect since the killing of Sitting Buil.

Lieut. Garlington, of the 7th, had his elbow shattered and may leas this care.

nance omeer, should also be ordered to Fine Ridge. Aftairs assume a more alarming aspect since the killing of Sitting Buil.

Lieut. Garlington, of the 7th, had his elbow shattered and may lose his arm. Lieut. Hawtborne, of the artillery, was wounded in the groin. Poor Captain Wallace has found a hero's grave. A gallant officer of Custer's regiment, forming one of Reno's battailon, his horse was shot from under him and his orderly was killed by his side. After many years he now meets his death from the tomeshawk of the same treacherous foe. Father Craft, a Catholic priest, was stabbed through the heart while peacefully endeavoring to comfort a dying Indian. Major Mills, of the 2d Infantry, died suddenly in his tent from rheumatism of the heart.

The battailon of the 4th Cavalry under Major Henry has made the most wonderful forced marches on record, marching 39 miles in 24 hours. Mrs. Henry, wife of the gallant major, is at present visiting Mrs. Capt. Stedman at this post, en route to Omaha, where, with her daughter, Mrs. Benton, they will pass the winter.

Lieut. Pettit, of the 4th Infantry, was found dead in his bed by his servant. His death was supposed to be the result of an everdose of chioral.

There are but three officers on duty at this post—Col. Theford, commanding post and headquarters of the 9th: Major Worth, of the 8th, and Capt. Bailey, with his company of the same regiment.

A gloom rests over the society. The families of those officers in the field are filled with anxiety and suspense, not knowing what day may bring the news that their own leved ones are among the wounded.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT SHAW, MONTANA.

THE Christmas tree entertainment at Fort Shaw on Christmas eve was a great success. A large audience was in attendance and, like the children, seemed to be joyous and happy, and went to their homes, feeling better for having been present.

Lieut, Farnsworth has returned from the Biack Foot Indian Agency and reports all quiet and peaceful. The Indian Agency and reports all quiet and peaceful. The Indian have do not seem to know much about what is going on with some other tribes. They have not as much as heard of the Messiah who is to come, and who is to do so much for the Indian. Mrs. Morris, the wife of our popular post surgeon, and Mine Eggerton, the sign of Mrs. Morris, left a few days ago for their home in Indians, where they expect to spend the winter. Chaplain Simpson, U. S. A., has applied to be ordered into the feel with the troops, but it

is not as yet known if the request will be granted. The chaplain wants to do his share of field service like everyone else, R. E. X.

ndence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.

MISS THROCKMORTON, daughter of Major C. B. Throckmorton, left Fort Schuyler last week for Washington, where she will spend the season with her grandmother. Mr. C. Wickliffe Throckmorton, who visited his parents during the bolidays, has returned to Lehigh.
Miss Marie Schenck spent a portion of last week with friends in Elizabeth, N. J., and at Fort Hamilton, where she was entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Langdon. Lieut. Lotus Niles, of Fort Adams, R. I., paid a flying visit to Schuvler last week, and while here was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Ramsay.

Ramsav.

Mrs. Schumm, wife of Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, who remained in Chicago for the holidays, joined her husband at Schuyler Jan. 2. Mrs. Alexander D. Schenck left for Baltimore this week, and will spend some time with relatives. tives.

Mrs. Emma Bouvier, of New York, is spending the month
of January with her daughter, Mrs. R. P. Davis.

"EIMA."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navv Journal.)

NEW YEAR'S AT FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS

FORT MCINTOSH, LAREDO, TEX., Jan. 1, 1891.

HALF of the 5th Infantry is now here, with the headquarters, and Troop G, of the 3d Cavalry. To-day, according to time-honored custom, the officers called upon the commanding officer, Col. Brackett, to wish him a "Happy New Year." Mrs. Brackett had prepared for their reception, and was assisted by Mrs. Steever and Mrs. Wyeth in receiving the guests. Among the callers was Capt. Randall, commanding battalion of the 5th Infantry, with Captains Romeyn and Forbes and Lieutenants Chatfield, Croxton and Rose, of the same regiment. Dr. Wyeth, the post surgeon; Capt. Steever, Capt. Hardie, Quartermsster Johnson, Adjutant Dugan and Lieut, Hedekin, of the 3d Cav., Mr. Haynes, U. S. Collector of Customs at Laredo, Tex., and bis brother. The occasion was a pleasant one, and will ne doubt be long remembered; a profusion of flowers decked the table, such as can only be grown in the open air in this delightful climate at this session of the year. It was more like a summer day than one of midwinter, all of the surroundings being bright and pleasant. FORT MCINTOSH, LAREDO, TEX., Jan. 1, 1891.

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

Stray Shots of Dec. 28 has these items:

Comparations to Lieuts, W. N. Hughes and A. B. Scott, of the 18th Infantry, wholhave been nominated as 1st lieutenants, to date from Nov. 11 and 14, respectively. Miss Kate Monahan has returned from Leavenworth considerably improved in health.

The Fort Supply Comedy Co. has an entertainment arranged for Jan. 7.

Expression of the comparation of the com

siderably improved in neatin.

The Fort Supply Comedy Co. has an entertainment arranged for Jan. 7.

Everybody at the post bad what the Cheyennea would call a regular "chuck away" feast on Christmas.

The first of the dramatic entertainments occurred Monday evening and received the hearty applause of the large audience present. The first play of the evening was "Withered Leaves." The cast: Lady Conyers, Miss Biahop: May Rivers, Miss Auman; Sir Convers Convers, Capt. Bishop: Tom Conyers, Lieut. Fox: Arthur Middleton, Lieut. Koons; Cecil Vane. Lieut. Butler. "The Happy Pair" came next, and for 40 minutes Mr. and Mrs. Honeyton, as represented by Mrs. Col. Bryant and Mr. Pierce, showed the people how to avoid being happy. Mrs. Bryant surpassed berself and seemed satisfied with her support. The entertainment will be repeated Tuesday evening.

Welcome to Miss Biddle and Lieut. Waite.

The War Department has increased the reward for a deserter's appreheusion from \$30 to \$60. Some men who have left us would be amazingly expensive at 60 cents.

Lieut. Saffold has been ordered to St. Louis for consultation with the Chief Quartermaster about the "plumbing tangle." Lieut. Saffold proposes to have the work done properly, and his chief evidently proposes to back him up.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City Times says :

The new year will be the beginning of the theatrical entertainment at the post. A play will be given on Jan. 8, to which all the garrison are invited and such friends as they may desire to bring.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

A PRESS correspondent writes :

The Board for promotion will shortly examine 1st Lieut F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut, N. O. Hollis, 4th 1nf The canteen at Shorman is a decided success. Good paper and various games are also provided. Cant. J. W. Bubb is the officer in charge, and has spared no effort to make this canteen one of the best and most satisfactory.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Express says:

The transfer to the new signal corps of Capt. James Alle 3d Cav., will promote 1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardle, who receivily passed a successful examination for promotic Lieut. Hardle will thus be brought to San Antonio where has many friends.

Lieut. Hattue with the has many friends.

The new year did not dawn so happily upon Lieut. Rafferty as upon some of the other officers, for he has been ordered from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Pena Colorado, one of the loneliest posts in the Department.

Mrs. General Stanley kept open house New Year's Day, and, hesides receiving the calls of the officers, welcomed many friends from the city.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at West Point the reviewing authority, Major-Geo. Schofield, says: "It appears from the record that the court conducted its proceedings, in part, after the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. It did so deliberately and intentionally, although no authority therefor had been given under the 9th Article of War. It is stated, in explanation, that it had been customary for courts at West Point to sit without regard to hours, and that in this case the fact that such authority had not been given was overlooked. Presumably every member of the court and the judge advocate received a copy of the order by which the court was convened. It was formally read at the organization of the court, yet, through ignorance of the contents of the document, to which alone it owed its existence, the proceedings of the court in a case seriously affecting the discipline of the Service are null and void and the ends of justice deleated. The proceedings, finding, and sentence are disapproved."

disapproved."

In the cases of lat Serut. W.D. Reed and Sergt. Chas. E. Booth. Troop H. 7th Cavairy, tried for gambling with ensisted men and absence without authority from quarters and reprimanded, Gen. Merrit, the reviewing authority, says: "If non-commissioned officers place themselves on an equality with privates in a game of chance at a time and place where, all are violating, the regulations in the act, it impairs their capacity for usefulness in their offices and they do not describe to hold them. It is hoped that the condemnation of the court will deter Sergta. Reed and Booth from indulging in a practice for which there is no excuse in any way creditable to a soldier,"

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION. WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

Atl. Station .- R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardi.

R. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns (flagship), Capt.
Frederick Rodgers. At New York Navy-yard
Expects to sail for West Indies by Jan. 20.
KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer.
Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 3.
DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling.
Left New York Navy-yard for Newport, R. I.,
Jau. 7, where she will take on board about 65 apprentices for the training-ships Portsmouth and
Jamestown. Expects to sail for West Indies by
Jan. 20. Arrived at Newport Jan. 8.
PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr.
W. H. Brownson. Was at San Lucia Dec. 27. All
mail for the ship should be addressed to Port au
Prince, Hayti, where the Petrel expects to arrive
Jan. 25. 1891.
ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. G. A. Con-

Jan. 25, 1891.
ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Colon Dec. 30.
VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt.
Searon Schroeder comdg. At New York Navyvard.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York Navy-yard. Will probably leave in about ten days for Hampton Roads, from whence all four vessels of the squadron are expected to sail for a cruise on Gulf Coast not later toan Feb. 1.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Phi ip. At Norfolk for repairs.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Navy-yard, New York. Orders have been given to have her ready for sea not later than Jan. 20.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane.

Hand Jan. 20.

Boston, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane.

At Navy-yard, New York, for repairs. Expects to be ready for sea by Feb. 1.

8. Atl. Station.-Rear Admiral W. P. McCann. Malls for Pensacola, Talappona and Essex should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (flagship). Captain Ibert Kautz. Arrived at Montevideo. Uruguay,

Nov. 24.

TALLAFOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M.
Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.
ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow.
Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 24, as reported by cable.

Pacific Station-Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown, Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. Remey. At San Francisco, Cal. IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Samoa Dec. 1.

Монюал, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Honolulu Dec. 30. Will probably remain there for several months to come, making occasional trips to Hilo and Lahama.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap. Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unle otherwise noted.

Mails should be addressed, Following, Captain otherwise noted.

Alliance, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Henry C. Taylor. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Monocavy, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr M. L. Johnson. Arrived at Chemulpo Nov. 24.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. Was to leave Yokobama, Japan, for Shanghai about Dec. 12. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for repairs, not later than April 1.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon. At Tientsin, to remain until navigation opens in the spring.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. At San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. J. J. Read ordered to command. The vessel will be kept in commission and repaired.

ion and repaired.

Apprentice Training Squadr

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns ,Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. She will cruise in Chesapeake Bay, going as far as Yorktown. Will sail for winter cruise in West Indies about Jan. 10. Was at Norfolk, Va., at last

accounts.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler.

At Hampton Roads, where she was to remain until

Jan. 10, and then sail for winter cruise in West

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain O. F. tanton. At Newport, R. I., (receiving ship for

boys).
YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guus, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At Navy-yard, New York. It is rumored that she will be assigned to the Asiatic Station.
MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

On Special Service

On Special Service

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALERT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock.

At Mare Island yard. Will probably be assigned to
Asiatic station. She is now ready for sea.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S.
Schley. At Nice, France, Jan. 7.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Navy-yard. New York.

DESPATOH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles.

At Washington Navy-yard at last reports.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson.

Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. At New York at last accounts,

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, at Mare Island, Cal., preparing for sea. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett ordered to command. Will probably be ordered to Asiatic station, and expects to be placed in commission about Jan. 24.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa., last accounts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct., Oct. 12, where she will remain during the winter.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka. Alaska.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun. Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. Was at Corinto, Central America, at last accounts, Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Will leave in January for her winter's cruise.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. N. Y. Public Marine School. In the East River at foot of 31st street.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, comdc. At Mare Island Navy-yard. Will probably be assigned as flagship Asiatic station.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At San Francisco. Will be

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At San Francisco. Will be fitted out for surveying duty.

Receiving Ships. Iron-Olads, Etc.

Dale, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Franklin, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlensey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Wilson. Receiving saip. Navy-Mate B. G. Perry Cal.

Phlox, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. Louis, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WAEASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads Ajaz, Catskill, Canonicus, Lehigh, Mahopae, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O ad dress, Richmond, Va.

The Monongahela, at Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired, will be ready for sea in a few weeks. She is to be the flig-ship of the training squadron. Comdr. J. H. Sands will command her.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Navy Department has been notified by N. F. Palmer, Jr., and Co. that the gunboat Bennington is ready for her official trip.

JAPANESE paper referring to the present condi-n of their first, says that the present number of u-of-war is 37, but that many of them are obso-

The Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung announces that ex-per ments have unde it apparent that balloons can be used by the Navy only in times of exceptional

COMPLAINT is made that the actual coal endurance of British war vessels is far below that credited to them in current publications, e. g., Brassey's "Aunual."

THE estimates for the French Navy for the year 1891 amount to £8,750,708, of which about £2,000,000 is reserved for new vessels or alterations in existing vessels, and for their equipment.

vessels, and for their equipment.

The cost of warships, according to the London Times, is as follows per ton: England, £30 5s.; France, £46 9s.; Russia, £87 5s. The price per indicated horse-power is: England, £30 4s.; France, £56; and the United States, £67 2s.

and the United States, £67 2s.

No LITTLE difficulty is being experienced by the Navy Department in finding serviceable ships to re-inforce the various squadrons whose vessels are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less" as the months go by without sending any of the new ships abroad.

THE Yantic is being prepared for sea with all haste and will be assigned to a station, probably foreign, as soon as ready; probably a foreign cruise, for all of her preparations indicate that. It is hoped at the Navy Department that the Yantic will sall sometime during the present month.

sometime during the present month.

Now that the Marion is shortly to be commissioned at the Mare Island Navy yard, speculation is rife as to the detail of officers for her. It is likely that quite a large draft will be made on those who for several months past have been either waiting orders or performing the semblance of duty in the vicinity of that yard.

vicinity of that vard.

Mr. S. II. James, C. E., has invented an apparatus called the "Scutry," designed to give warning of an approach to a shouling coast by striking bottom before the vessel does and setting off an alarm. In a trial of this machine, in the Firth of Clyde, a new bank was discovered by its means, on which the depth was found to be as little as 6% fathoms where the chart showed 26 fathoms.

the chart showed 26 fathoms.

The armament of the White Star steamer Teutonic, which is to be mounted when the vessel is to be utilized as an armed mercantile cruiser for active service against the enemy, consists of twelve quick-firing 4.7-in. Armstrong steel guns, throwing projectiles of 45 lb. weight. Four of these weapons were actually in battery upon the deck of the Teutonic when she took part in the naval pageant of 1889.

ORDERS have been sent to Norfolk to transfer all the crew of the Atlanta, whose terms of enlistment expire by the first of June, proximo, filling their places by new enlistments, or with men whose terms will not expire until sometime in the fall or winter of the present year. No little dissatisfaction is felt at these orders, the men being desirous of making a tropical cruise in the winter. Many will embrace the option presented by the Bureau of Recruiting and agree to re-callst at the expiration of their terms for the purpose of remaining by the ship,

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According to the report on the last naval manocurres the apprehension is not well founded that the physical strain upon the officers and crew of a torpedo boat will deprive them of their nerve, cooliness and readiness of resource required for the persistent harassing of an enemy.

Another fine addition to the White Squadron will probably be made during the month of March, for it is said the Newark will probably hoist the broad pennant of Capt. Casey during that month, and the first few months of her commission will be passed by the Newark on the "Home Station."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 2.—Assistant Surgeon A. M. McCormlek, to the receiving ship Minnesota. Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd, to the receiv-ing ship Vermont. JAN. 8.—Commander Joseph B. Coghlav, as In-spector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, League

5 .- Chaplain James J. Kane, to the receiving

JAN. 5.—Chaptain James J. Kane, to the receiving ship Franklin Jau. 15.
Sailmaker C. E. Tallman, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Marion.
Sailmaker John T. Baily, to hold himself in readiness for the Monongahela.
JAN. 6.—Commander E. T. Woodward, to Ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, to special duty in connection with the fitting out of the Newark.
P. A. Paymaster John R. Martin, to duty at New London, Ct., Feb. 1 next,
Assistant Engineer Gustav Kammerling, to the Boston Sap. 14.

JAN. 7.—Chief Engineer John A. Scott, to the Navy-yard, League Island. Penn.

JAR. 8.—Lieutenant J. H. C. Coffin, to the Vermont.

mont.
Lieutenants Nelson T. Houston, Wig. Winder, Ensigns B. C. Decker, Herbert G. Gates and Surgeon M. L. Ruth, to the Newark Feb. 2.
Ensign John L. Purcell, to the Minnesota Jan. 31.
P. A. Surgeon Richard Asbridge, to the Saratoga Jan. 15.

Detached.

Jan. 2.—Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrell, from the receiving ship Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Jan. 3.—Commander G. W. Pigman, from duty as inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, League Island, on the reporting of relief and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker T. O. Fassett, from the receiving ship independence and ordered to duty at the Union Irou Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Jan. 6.—P. A. Paymaster R. M. T. Ball, from duty at the naval station, New London, Ct., Feb. 1 next and ordered to the Palos per steamer of March 1 next.

and ordered to the Palos per steamer of March 1 next.

Assistant Paymaster James S. Phillips, from the Palos on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

P. A. Engineer A. B. Willits, from the Boston, Jan. 14, and grauted three months' leave.

Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, from the training ship Richmond and placed oh waiting orders.

JAN. 7.— P. A. Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the Yantio and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

P. A. Engineer Geo. H. Cowie, from the Navyyard, New York, and ordered to the Yantio.

P. A. Engineer Jos. P. Mickley, from the Navyyard, League Island, and ordered to the Vesuvius.

P. A. Engineer Hers hel Moin, from the Vesuvius and ordered as assistant to the Experimental Board, New York.

P. A. Engineer Geo. H. Kearney, from the Vesuvius.

P. A. Engineer Geo. H. Kearney, from the Vesuvius.

and ordered as assistant to the Experimental Board, New York.

P. A. Engineer Geo. H. Kearney, from the Vermont and ordered to duty in connection with the machinery of cruiters Nos, 7 and 8.

JAN. 8.—Captain Silas Casey, from duty in connection with the Newark and ordered to command that vessel on Feb. 2.

Lieutenant Commander Samuel W. Very, from duty in connection with the Newark and ordered as executive of that vessel.

Lieutenant Benj. Tappan and Ensign J. B. Bernadou, from the office of naval intelligence and ordered to the Newark,

Lieutenant E. K. Moore, from the Buresu of Equipment, Jan. 16, and ordered to the Boston.

Bieutenant John E. Pillsbury, from special duty and ordered to the Newark.

Paymaster T. S. Thompson, Chief Eugr. A. H. Able, P. A. Engrs. A. C. Engard and Robt. I. Reid, Asst. Engr. Geo. D. Miner, from duty in connection with fitting out the Newark and ordered to that vessel.

Naval Cadet D. E. Dismukes, from special duty at

essel. Naval Cadet D. E. Dismukes, from special duty st ramp & Sons, Philadelphia, and ordered to the St.

Louis.
P. A. Surgeon W. H. Rush, from the Saratoga and ordered te the Newark.
Arting Gunner Geo. Hettinger, from the Navyyard, New York, and ordered to the Newark.

MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 8.—Major Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster of the U. 8. Marine Corps, ordered to pay the U. 8. Marines at Portsmouth, Va., for December, 1800.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Mp., Jan. 7, 1890.

Wednesday afternoon all studies and drills were suspensed until Thursday, Jan. 1, at 7.30 P. M. Not withstanding the disagreeable weather, the day was a very pleasant one sooisly, as nearly every lady in the yard received.

The officers bop New Year's eve was probably the predicted offiner of the kind given at the Academy for years. The attendance was large, there being an unusual number of visitors, and the decorations were superby.

Following an old custom, the lat Classified a tasket out New Year's in a conspicuous place, and if was well filled with cares by evening.

Lieur, Merriam gave a "stag" dinner party Wednesday evening to a tew members of the foot ball team in honor of Mr. Burleigh, of Princeton, who is visiting the Academy.

One of the largest as well as one of the pleasantest entertainments of the season was given by Mrs. Fitch Saturday

evening in honor of her gues's, Miss Mitchel, of Washington, and Miss Troup, of New York. Among those present were Miss Sigsbee, the Misses Phythian, Miss Todd, the Misses Murray, Miss Craig, Miss Officy, Miss Handy, Miss Cheston, Miss Toddhunter, Miss Stocke, Miss Hendy, Miss Raudall, Cadets Jahn, Irwin, Gillmor, Stearns, Wait, Ward, Christy, Shepard, Reed, Jewell, Magill, Myers, McGraun, Preston, and Mr. Burleigh.

Among the visitors at the Academy the past week were Miss Wickes, at the Misses Reeder; Miss De Rauncerey, at Miss Walton's; Miss Offi-y, at Miss Sigebee's: Miss Mitchel and Miss Troup, at Mrs. Fitch's; Lieut, Briggs, Eusign Haeseler, Naval Cadet Twining.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

We give a complete roster of officers at present on duty with the Coast Survey:

with the Coast Survey:

C. M. Thomas, Commander, U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp r
Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, San F ancisco, Cal.

S. M. Ackley, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. Hobt. T. Jasper, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office,
H. T. Wright, Paymr. U.S. N.,

Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding; Lieuts. Wm. Winder, W. I., Burdick, Ensigns W. W. Buchanan J. F. Luby, E. H. Brown. E. H. Dureil, P. A. Surgeon John M. Sterle, Asst. Engr. E. H. Scribner. Address care B. G. Neff, 32 South st., N. Y. C. ty. Steamer G. S. Bicke, Lieutenant C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., commanding: Lt. Harry Kimmell, Ensigns R. P. Schwerin, W. C. P. Muir, J. H. Robrischer, P. Andrews, Asst. Surg. E. S. Byert, Asst. Engr. W. W. White. Address Navy-yaru, New York.

E. S. Bygert, Asst. Engr. W. W. White. Address Navy-yaru, New York.
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Lieut. A. G. Royers, Ensigns J. H. Giobons, A. N. Mayer, Asst. Surg. P. H. Bryant. Address Oakland, Cal.
Steamer Hessler, Lieut. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant C. A. Gove, Ensigns J. B. Bitsb. H. B. Wilson. S. R. Hurlout, W. L. Dodd. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer Mathus, Lieut. W. P. Ray, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut, J. H. L. Holcombe, Ensigns A. L. Key. J. M. Poyer, P. A. Surg. T. A. Berrybil, P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Sitamer Patterson, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.; Lt. E. J. Dorro, Ensigns H. C. Poundstone, F. W. Jenkins, W. H. Foust, P. A. Surg. H. T. Percy, P. A. Engineer Thos. F. Carter. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Franci-co, Cal.
Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. L. K. Reynolds, comdg. Address care Jas. Clark and Co., Baltimore, M.
Schooner Eagnest, Lieut. J. N. Jordan, U. S. N., comdg. Rossigns Harry George, and G. Mosle, Jr. Address Olympus, Wasb.
Schooner Eagre, Lieut. W. P. Elliott, U. S. N., comdg.

Wash, Schooner Eagre, Lieut, W. P. Elliott, U. S. N., comdg Address Navy-yard, New York.

NATIONAL AIRS.

NATIONAL AIRS.

John Philip Sousa, the master of the Marine Band, is an editor as well as a bandmaster. In October, 1889, he was directed by Secretary of the Navy Tracy to compile for the use of the Service a collection of the national and patriotic airs of all nations. It is always convenient for a bandmaster on bard ship to have such music on tap, and to have the score supplied by the Government seemed to be a reasonable preliminary. Mr. Sousa bas produced his collection, and it is in a folio of nearly 300 pages. While it is printed for the use of the Service, it is not a private publication. In the preface to the book Mr. Sousa says that the impression that there is a poverty of modern patriotic sougs and other national music is an error. He has found the supply so abundant that he could not undertake to give many specimens, and has incorporated only the familiar and accepted national and patriotic airs and songs. In countries like the Fiji Islands, Samoa, and other semi-barbarous lands, where there could not be found anything that could be described as a national hymn or even a national walk-around at a missionary supper, the typical music has been assisted by the consular officers of the United States. When they could simply supply the melody without harmonic treatment they have done so, leaving to Mr. Sousa the editorial fask of putting the music in shape, to be reproduced effectively without sacrifice of the melodic design. The result is a collection of 240 airs, songs, and melodies, sousa of which are very curious if they are not lovely.—N. Y. Times.

HISTORY OF THE MARINE CORPS.

A History of the U.S. Marine Corps, by Richard S. Collum, U.S. M. C., makes its timely appearance from the press of L.R. Hamerely and Co., Philadelphia, at this juncture when the function of the corps is being so actively discussed. It is a powerful argument in itself for maintaining and enlarging this historical body of troops, whatever may be the final determination as to the role they are to play on sea or land. The author in his preface says be "feels persuaded that an impartial account of the services of the United States marines will not only reflect an additional justre on its distinguished obar. reflect an additional lustre on its distinguished charthe strongest impulse to great and gallant actions."
We have an account of the organization of the corps in 1775; a history of its services during the War of the Rebellion, the quasi French war of 1800, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the operations against the pirates, 1824 35; the war with Mexico, the expe-dition to Japan, 1852 60, and the war with China; during the Civil War, the Corean expedition, the labor riots, the expedition to Panams, the disaster at Apia, Samea, ending with an account of the serat Apia, Samea, ending with an account of the services of the marines at the Paris Exposition in 1880. The volume includes not only the history of the Marine Corps but much of the warlike history of the Navy and of the country. It describes many striking episoder, such as the mutiny in the Massachusetts State Prison in 1824, the insurrection at Montevileo, the engagement with savages in Washington Territory in 1856, the John Brown insurrection, etc., etc. To the marines in all of these cases

may be applied what is said of their important services during the War of the Revolution: "The history of the Navy, even at that early day, as well as in these later times, abounds with instances of the call and the self-devotion of this body of soldiers.

* * Nations ought never to overlook the important moral and political truth that the brighest lessons they can teach are those of justice; and no serf want of the public should pass a youth of toil and danger without the consciousness of possessing a claim to a certain and honorable reward, that is dependent on himself. That this reward was as unwisely as it was unfairly withheld for many years, from all connected with the Navy is acknowledged, and in no instance was this injustice more signally denied than to the Marine Coip.." The volume contains portra ts of Leut. Col. P. anklin Wheaton Commandant, 1804-18; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Archibald Henderson, 1829 1859; the present Colonel Commondant, C. G. McCawley; Lieut. Colonel John L. Broome, Lieut. Colonel Charles Heywood and Brevet Lieut. Col. James Forney. They form a handsome group of portraits. A complete register of officers from 1786 to 1891 accompanies the work, and an introductory historical sketch of the marines by Admiral Luce. He notes the curious fact that the Corps of Marines of Great Britain was originally instituted in 1884 "partly with a view to forming a nursery of seamen for the fleet. The privates were encouraged to qualify as able seamen and were allowed every opportunity of doing so." Admiral Luce recommends that the Marine Corps be brigaded and that the young marine officers be educated at West Point, which "should soon bring our Marine Corps up to that high military standard which it is quite safe to say all naval as well as all marine officers desire to see it attain." Capt. Collum has done an important service to his corps by the publication of this volume, and they should show their appreciation of its by sending in orders for the work which would include every member of the corps. That is

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The opening article in the Magazine of American History is an illustrated one by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb upon "John Ericseon, the Builder of the Monitor." It is a review of the "Life of John Ericseon," just published. Of it Mrs. Lamb says: "A notable feature of the admirable work of Mr. Church is the elucidation of the truth, so often overlooked, that events never spring into being disjoined from antecedents leading to them. He explains how the varied achievements of John Ericseon were developed, showing with great force and in imperishable colors the steps to his successes, and the help the famous engineer derived in later life from the studies and experiments of his earlier career. * *

The story of his proceedings in Washington is familiar to our readers, but in these notable volumes of Mr. Church it is told with a fulness of detail never before attempted. * * 1 is difficult to grasp the whole man and present him to the reader in all his many-sided aspects, or to touch upon the variety of his studies, endeavors, schemes and achievements, without danger of bewilderment. His biographer has done all this, however, in the most skilful and acceptable manner." This magazine also publishes an interesting account of the "Biadensburg Dwelling Ground," by Milton T. Adkins, including a history of the duel between Commodores Barron and Decatur, in which both were wounded, Decatur mortally. "The French Army in the R-wolutionary War" contains an interesting series of letters from Count de Fersen, A. D. C. to Gen. Rochambeau, afterwards Grand Marshal of Sweden. There are a number of interesting articles in this ably edited periodical, which succeeds in giving a new charm to history.

New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861 1865, compiled by Frederick Phisterer, late captain,

of Sweden. There are a number of interesting articles in this ably edited periodical, which succeeds in giving a new charm to history.

New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1801 1905, compiled by Frederick Phisterer, late captain, U. S. A., is now ready for issue, It is for sale by Frederick Phisterer's Sons, 107 Columbia street, Albany, N. Y., price, bound in cloth, \$5 a copy. The contents embrace among other items the following: Part I.—In the State.—Before the war, 1861. At the beginning of the war and in 1861. In 1862, 1863. In 1864, 1865, and close of the war. Men called for and in the United States service from this State. Number of in vividuals in the Service from this State. Nativities of the individuals in Service. Ages of the individuals in Service. Ages of the individuals in Service. Where the men in the Service were obtained. Organizations from this State, in the United States Service, etc. Officers from this state in the armies and navies of the United States. Officers of the Regular Navy (giving rank held April 30, 1865, or when leaving the Service. Cost of the war to the State: In money (expended by the State, counties, cities and towns and the people); in lives; war Department statement of loss by death, as claimed for the State; statement of loss by death, as claimed for the State; statement of loss by death, as claimed for the State; statement of loss by death, in detail and by organization; loss in the militia and National Guard, loss in the State volunteers. Battle losses. Wounded in action; conputered and reported missing. Number of men in the organizations, among whom the losses occurred. Deaths since close of the war, 1865 (gives deaths to 1890, 1900, 1915, according to hife insurance tables). Representation of the State in the Federal Geverament. The women of the State in the Federal Geverament. The women of the State in the Federal Geverament. The women of the State in the Polaria and National Guard; of the State volunteers; of the colored troucs; of the Regular Army; of the Navy. New

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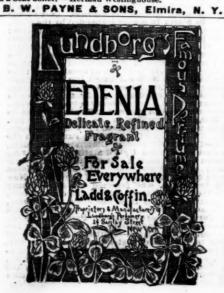
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The well-known firm of accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of London, Manchester and New York, upon auditing the accounts of the Company as published June 30th, 1800, appended thereto the following certificate:

Having examined the books of the Equitable Mortgage Company, we hereby certify that the foregoing accounts and statement are in conformity therewith, and we believe that the accounts fully and fairly represent the position of the Company as on the 30th June, 1890.

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A GARRISON of "The Regular Army and Navy Union of the U. S. of America" has been successfully organized in Providence, R. I.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PURLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (MSTABLISHED 1863.)

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the Jouanal, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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MANNING OUR NAVY.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., discusses in the North American Review for January the subject of manning our ships of war. He describes the English system, and shows how it was that they abandoned thirty years ago the method we still follow of depending for seamen on short term enlistments by the nomads of the sea. We have a continuous service certificate, but the holder does not bind himself for a long term of service, and we have a seaman-gunner who is not a gunner. The English seaman gunners, so highly prized in that service, are blue jackets trained on board gunnery ships in the use of heavy guns and arms of precision. They are seamen who become expert gunners; hence the name. We educate ours on shore in machine shops, as machinists, gunsmiths, and electricians, so that at the expiration of their short term of enlistment they can, and do, go into civil life where they readily secure places giving them more pay per week than they can earn in the Navy in a month.

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It is this condition of things, as we understand it, that Mr. Fullam seeks to remedy by the changes he proposes, and as the admiral and the lieutenant ne together in their recognition of the necessity, a full discussion of methods will no doubt result in some satisfactory conclusion. Admiral Luce tell us that "the training service has disclosed the fact that there are plenty of boys in this country who gladly enter the Navy, and who, under judicious management, are willing to stay in it; and there is overwhelming testimony to the superior quality of the young seamen who have re-entered the Navy after serving out an honorable apprentice-

Perhaps these recent suggestions as to how they are to be made content in the Navy may not be without their value. The criticisms of Commander Silas W. Terry upon them seem to apply rather to the past than to the future of our Navy. All are agreed that some change is needed in view of the development of the Navy upon new lines. It would appear therefore that those sustaining the views presented in the paper read before the Naval Institute and those criticising it are not so far apart.

They deal with distinctly different epochs in naval development. One consider chiefly the period between 1776 and 1880—the age of boarding pikes, smoothbores and topsails. The others occu py themselves with the period since 1880, and anticipate the future, recognizing the fact that the 891.

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boarding pike has been replaced by the magazine rifle, the amoothbore by the breech-loader, the topsail by twin screws, and that the introduction of rapid firing ordnance, dynamite guns, torpedoes and high explosives calls for a change in the training and habits of the man-of-wars man.

The present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, J. R. Soley, in his "Blockade and the Cruisers," says on page 282: "As to the personnel, it is useless to deny the fact that the list was heavily weighted by the old officers at the head, who had reached their positions, not because of merit, but because of the date when they happened to enter the Service; that the middle of the list was suffering from long stagnation and from the absence of any inducement to effort; and finally, that the young men who were to bear the brunt of the work were altogether too few for the needs of the Service." Speaking of the organization in 1861, we find him saying, page 283, "It was about as unfitted for the conduct of a war as it was possible to be."

In 1861 the enemy had no navy. There had been no violent revolution in the weapons of war requiring changes in training and methods, and yet the navy was "unfitted for the conduct of war" against a defenceless foe. In 1890 the same identical "organization" that made the navy "unfitted for the conduct of war" in 1861 still exists. Thirty years has brought no change whatever. Our next enemy may have a navy. Will the methods that failed in 1861 bring success in the future?

As to the personnel, the "middle of the list" is now suffering somewhat from "long stagnation," and the "young men" are being beautifully prepared for the stagnation period ahead of them.

No doubt a criticism of existing things in 1860 and a proposition to improve its condition would have been deplored as tending to "create doubt and distrust in the people as to the efficiency of the Service in general." This calamity was avoided, and the Service was accordingly as "unfitted for the conduct of a war as it was possible to be." The same choice of calamities is still afforded. It is possible that criticism before war comes and "inducements to effort" in time of peace may prevent the necessity for post-mortem sorrow.

The discontent of our Naval Lieutenants with their condition has its counterpart in the British service, and indicates that the changes in naval vessels require some re-adjustments that cannot be promoted by too rigid an insistance upon precedent. When we can find a precedent for one of our 10,000 to 14,000 tons sailless battleships it will be time enough to urge the rigid rule of adherence to tradition. Our contemporary, the London Army and Navy Gazette, reports that the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy are embittered and crushed by continued injustice and hard, unrequited service. The work demanded of them during peace and in harbor is not only ridiculous and derogatory, but eminently unfitted to make them ready for the demands of war. "Every Lieutenant," it says, "should have his own particular work according to his aptitude or qualification-something that will give him a direct interest and responsibility in the efficiency and smartness of his men-something beyond simply inspecting their kits and seeing that their collars are the right depth or their hats of the uniform pattern. Why should not one undertake to exercise with heavy guns, another rifle-drill and shooting, another seamanship and physical drill, another 'intelligence' or signals, and so on-son work to which he can especially devote his time and energy? Division of labor of this kind would conduce towards what should be the grand aim and object of every officer—viz., the greatest possible efficiency with the least possible friction. Until some such system is organized the present deep dissatisfaction will continue, to the great detriment of the service."

THE Board of Officers of the Marine Corps, Colonel Heywood president, appointed to inquire into the subject of a modification of uniforms for the Marine Corps, is making a tour of inspection of the Army Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and private establishments where military tailoring is done. They are considering every feature of the subject, from the manufacture of material to the making and wearing of the clothing.

THE Adjutant General's Office is handicapped to some extent in its efforts to make promotions promptly under the new law in consequence of the Indian campaign, which prevents the examination of certain officers whose cases must be heard from before they as well as others already examined, can be heard from. A number of cases are also hung up on account of the proceedings in several instances being returned to boards for further consideration as to the physical condition of the candidates. An examination of the proceedings in certain cases has convinced the Department that the boards convened were inclined to be a little too liberal in their diagnosis of the physical condition of certain candidates who, seemingly, were glad to be found permanently incapacitated for the purpose of being retired with the next highest grade. Careful scrutiny will be given to present recommendations and in future such instructions will be given retiring boards as will, if obeyed, prevent the retirement of any one who is not known to be permanently disabled beyond every reasonable doubt. Of the 70 odd officers whose examination papers have been received, eleven were recommended for retirement on account of permanent disability. Of these, the proceedings in five cases have been re-turned to the boards for a more thorough examination of the candidate's physical condition: four have been retired and two will be as soon as vacancies occur above them. Another batch of nominations, embracing those who have passed the required examination and whose promotions are not interrupted by the delay in examination of others, will be sent to the Senate this week. As an illustration of the number of vacancies that have occurred since the promotion law went into effect, it may be stated that the first lot of 20 2d lieutenants ordered up for examination have vacancies awaiting them, thus making it necessary to examine another set of 20 within a short time instead of waiting until next

The urgent demand by State colleges for the detail of Army officers as instructors in military sciences and tactics can now be met to a larger extent than formerly, as the bill increasing the number of such details from 50 to 75 has finally passed both houses, and only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The following is the text of the bill as finally passed:

ing is the text of the bill as finally passed:

That section 1,225, Rev. Stat., concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to permit the President to detail, under the provisions of said act, not to exceed 75 officers of the Army of the U. S; and the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act passed September 28, 1888, amending said section 1,225, Rev. Stat., is hereby increased to 85; Provided, That no officer shall be detailed to or maintained at any of the educational institutions mentioned in said act where instruction and drill in military tactics is not given; Provided further. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the Eagineer Corps of the Navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by Act of Congress approved February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to promote a knowledge of sream engineering and iron ship-building among the students of scientific schools or colleges in the United States."

THE experience of Colonel Forsyth has been a mortifying one for a gallant officer of such an admirable record, but he may congratulate himself that it has given opportunity for him to learn how many friends he has, and how high he stands in their regard. The letter of a correspondent concerning his case, which appears elsewhere, will meet with a hearty response. It is impossible to speak critically concerning a matter about which so little is known, but in any event all will agree that Colonel Forsyth is an officer who is entitled to the highest consideration.

The Saturday Review caustically, as well as most truthfully, says: "All Admiralties and War Offices are to-day suffering from a disease for which no adequate name has yet been invented. It takes the form of a canine appetite for mechanical devices of every kind. Its works are ships which cannot bear their own engines, guns which cannot bear their own engines, guns which cannot bear their own weight, and when fired knock their platforms to pieces, powder which rips the inside out of guns, and cobwebs of electric wires which are as ill to handle as a patient suffering from rheumatic fever. All the military world has taken to considering its weapons in the abstract, and not in their connection

with the very concrete Tom Bowline and Thomas Atkins, who must handle them, and the places in which they must be used."

An English army officer now visiting this country is quoted by the New York Sun as saying: "England will be slow to change the uniforms of her army. It's ail very well to say the lace and buttons and such things are unnecessary. So they are, from a strictly business point of view, but not from the view point of policy. You Americans don't pet your Army, or do anything for it that you're not obliged to. Your soldlers draw the best of pay, yet they are continually deserting. Our soldlers make sixpence or so a day, and we have few desertions. Uniform has a good deal to do with it, for it brings men into the service and keeps them in; it makes them self-satisfied; it makes others satisfied with them, and it adds to the spirit of the corps."

COLONEL WILSON, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has protested against an inquiry by the Inspector-General into the scientific and military operations of the Academy, has been sustained in this by General Schoffeld, and Colonel Hughes has disclaimed any intention of making such an inquiry. The visit of Colonel McKeever to West Point is not intended for inspection, but simply to inquire intecertain questions that have arisen as to the assignment of quarters. It is no indication of a change of purpose concerning inspections.

COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON, 14th U. S. Inf., is nearing the completion of an interesting history of Vancouver Barracks. As that post was the base of operations of all the Indian wars in the Northwest since 1849, the monograph will doubtless prove of interest to Army readers. Colonel Anderson will be pleased to receive contributions of facts from any who have served at Vancouver Barracks in the days of long ago, also any information as to the service of those who have died there, for use if in the line of the narrative.

Wa are glad to observe the enterprising spirit shown by our able Southern contemporary, the New Orleans Picayune, in undertaking to publish the monthly Pilot Charts issued by the Hydrographic Office. The Picayune began their publication with the January, 1891, chart, which appears in its issue of Jan. 3. It is the only paper south of New York that publishes the charts.

AN omoer of the Army, in a letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL, says: "The able and timely editorials in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the twenty odd years that I have been glad to receive the paper, have, in my opinion, made the JOURNAL the only paper wedded to the best interests of the Army, and the best exponent of its welfare."

COLONEL PLOYD CLARKSON, Commanding the Department of New York, G. A. R., has made a stirring appeal to the members of that order to aid to their utmost the efforts of the Grant Monument Association to complete the memorial of General Grant, now being erected at Riverside Park.

The old-fashioned brick structure at Richmond, Va., known during the war as the Confederate White House, is to be used in future for the preservation of Confederate relics.

Lieur. Casex was the victim of a cowardly murder. Gen. Miles reports that he was out with his scouts watching the hostile camp, and with one Cheyenne met two Indians, an Ogalialia and a Brule. The Ogalialia warned Lieut. Casey that the Brules were bad, and would shoot. As Lieut. Casey turned to go away, the Brule fired, striking him in the back of the head and killing him instantly. Secretary Prostor said: "I do not know when I have heard anything that has shooked me more than the news of Lieut. Casey's death. He was here in the spring, and I grew very fond of him; he seemed so bright, energetic and enthusiastic, and he had such excellent plans and ideas about the Indian troubles. I regarded him as one of the most promising men in the service. His body will be sent East for burial in Rhode Island." A newspaper dispatch from Pine Ridge says: "The report of Lieut. Casey's death caused a tremendous sensation among the officers. Gen. Miles, who was an ardent admirer of the dashing lieutenant, paced up and down his room, only stopping now and then to give expression to his anger, which was plainly bitter and lasting."

GENERALS Annor and Comstock, and Colonel Gillespie, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., meet at the Army Building, New York City, on Thursday, to consider the plan of the North River Bridge Company to throw a single span bridge from Jursey City to 8id street, New York City.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

The Senate Naval Committee has made a favorable report on the bill previously passed by the House to promote Asst. Eugr. Julius A. Kaiser to the grade of P. A. engineer on the retired list. The House Committee on Military Affairs, under the able leadership of Geo. Cutcheon, is keeping up its reputation for industry, notwithstanding the slim prospects for final action on work performed by committees at this late stage of the session. At the meeting this week a favorable report was made on the McAdoo resolution calling on the Secretaries of War and Interior for the circumstances attend; ing the killing of Sitting Bull, and on the Senate bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general. An amendment was made to this bill stipulating that the office should expire with the proposed incumbent, thus making it conform to the House bill previously reported. It was also decided to report an amendment to the House bill for the relief of the retired list, now on the calendar, reducing the limited retired list to 550 after the transfer of those who have reached 64 years to the unlimited list, is proposed.

The House Naval Committee held a meeting on

retired list, now on the calendar, reducing the limited retired list to 350 after the transfer of those who have reached 64 years to the unlimited list, is proposed.

The House Naval Committee held a meeting on Tuesday to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation of \$234,487 for the equipment of the new Naval Observatory. On Thurs lay the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and the Superintendent of the Observatory were heard by the Committee on the same subject. The Committee will probably recommend an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill to cover the amount asked for.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted an estimate to Congress for five additional clerks for his office with a statement showing that there are 30 persent. fewer clerks at the present time than there were in 1888 to do an amount of work which is about 30 per cent. greater.

The bill for the retirement of mates in the Navy, which was practically defeated some weeks ago, but temporarily laid aside because of a lack of a quorum, was formally rejected by the House on Jan. 5 by a vote of 101 to 88.

The House bill 9601, to issue certificates of honorable service to contract surgeons who served curing the late war, and the bills for the issue of guns to the Michigan Military Academy and District of Columbia High School, were passed by the House en Jan. 7.

The Senate Military Committee did not hold a meeting this week and consequently a number of Army nominations which have been pending for some time will have to go over for a week longer. The list that was sent on Feb. 7, as will appear under the proper head, was confirmed the following day without being referred to the committee that the appointments were not made strictly in accordance with the recommendation of the board. It is rumored that Lieut. Finley is the moving spirit in the opposition. The nominations of 1st Lieut. James C. Ord, 25th lnf., to be captain, and of 2d Lieut. Ord, recently promoted from the ranks, are meeting with some opposition, the fo

FROM PINE RIDGE, JAN. 8

Sen. Miles telegraphed:
PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 3.

Col. Forsyth reports under date of 2d inst., the following casualties in ahirmish with hostiles on White Clay Creek, 8. D., near this agency, on Dec. 30;
Killed—Private Domin M. Trancescheth, Troop G, 7th Cavalry;
Wourded—1st Lieutenant J. D. Mann, 7th Cavalry; Privates M. C. Hillock and Wm. 8. Kilpatrick, Troop B. 7th Cavalry; Private Peter Clausen, Troop C; Private William Kern, Troop D; Farrier Richard J. N.-lau, Troop I, and 1st Sergeant Theo, Raynor, Troop K, 7th Cavalry.

The names of most of these were published last

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Joseph B. Hurst, 12th Infantry, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. Miles for duty at Pine Ridge. Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service, is granted sick leave until further orders.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Gadet appointments to West Point have been issued durng the prst week to the following-named persons;
Frank C. Remick (Alt.), Medford, 6th Dist., Mass.
Robert O. Mauldin, Bloomfield, 14th Dist., Mo.
Ramuel Dennis (Alt.), Cape Garden City, 14th Dist., Mo.
Ridout I. Shepherd (Alt.), Houston, 1st Dist., Tex.
Arthur White, Kensett, 4th Dist., Iowa.
Ole J. Hallingby (Alt.), Osnge, 4th Dist., Towa.
Marshall A. Mott, Union City, 9th Dist., Teon.
Henry C. Honnycastle (Alt.), Louisville, 5th Dist., Ky.
Thalet L. Ames, Waubeck, 8th Dist., Wis.
John W. Macaully (Alt.), Menomoine, 8th Dist., Wis.
Curtis S. Price, Abinadon, 16th Dist., III.
Chas. D. Clarkson (Alt.), Peoria, 10th Dist., III.

GENERALS O. O. HOWARD, Wager Swayne and Daniel Butterfield, were among the speakers at the dunner of the first panel of Sheriff's Jury on Thurs-day evening last.

The following Army officers registed at the War Department this week: Lt. Col. H. B. Burnhaw, re-tired; 2d Lieut. S. E. Smiley. 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 18th Inf.; Lt.-Col. J. J. Uphaw, \$4 Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, Enrs.; 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th Art.; Capt. S. S. Leach. Engrs.; Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Col. C. B. Comstock, Engrs.; Gen. C. Sutherland, surgeon-general, U. S. Eigrs.; Army.

Fifty members of the Engineers' Club gave a dinner in honor of C. Engr. Charles H. Loring, ex-engineer-in chief of the United States Navy, Wednes day night, at the clubbouse, No. 10 West 29:h street. The other guests were E.-in-Chief Melville, Theodore R. Glover, of Milton, Mass., and Sam'i Little, of Rozbury, Mass. Among the speakers was W. H. Jaques, late of the Navy.

LIBERALITY IN LIFE INSURANCE.

e Editor of the Army and Navy Journa

Ta the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

THE experience of Capt. Jackson, of the 7th U.S.
Cav., concerning the status of his life insurance, while on duty in the present Indian campaign, as detailed in the JOURNAL of the 27th inst., must prove an awakening to many officers, who have purchased their policies of any solicitor that happened to come along, without carefully inspecting the provisions of their policies for such a contingency as has failen to Capt. Jackson, and one which is liable to come to any officer of the Army. The spirit shown by the Mutual Life in this case is commendable indeed, and is worthy of that grand old company. To-day the contracts of several first-class companies insure officers of the Service, especially covering just such service as Capt. Jackson has been called upon to perform, and that, too, without extra compensation.

In response to a letter of inquiry sent to me as

called upon to perform, and that, too, without extra compensation.

In response to a letter of inquiry sent to me as General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Cleveland, O., by an officer ordered to the scene of hostilities in the Bad Lands, I replied that he needed no permit whatvoever for the performance of the duty he was to go upon, as it was permitted him by the terms of his contract, and all he needed to satisfy himself of that fact was to read his policy, which specifically covered this service.

I hope the correspondence of Capt. Jackson with two of our leading life companies will serve to show our Army officers that all policies of life insurance are not alike, that some insure and some do not in such contingencies as the one which confronts those on duty in the campaign now on in the Dakotas, and may teach them to be particular when buying their insurance to carefully inspect the provisions of the contract, as it concerns gentlemen engaged in the profession of arms.

F. A. Kendall, Captain, Ü. S. A. (retired), Gedl. Agt. Penn Mut. Life Ins. Co., Cleveland, O. ('Leveland, O., Dec. 31, 1890.

THE SOCIETY OF 1812.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

In your issue of January 8 Mr. O. W. McDowell, of Newark, N. J.. makes inquiry if there is a Society of the War of 1812? There is such a society in the city of Philadelp his, composed of some three to four hundred members. This society was, I believe, organized about the year 1857, July 4 The constitution was amended July 4, 1869, to admit to membership "the sons, or in default of sons, the grand-sons of those who served their country in the war of 1812, and they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and benefits that their sires enjoyed."
There is a president, eight vice presidents, a corresponding, a recording and assistant recording secretary, and a treasurer, and an "executive committee" of seven members. Society meets on the 4th of July, the 8th of January and the 22d of February. The present secretary is Mr. Peter S. Hay, whose address is No. 4 bd? Rubicon street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. This society is well worth the attention of descendants of the war of 1812.

F. A. Roe, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

SUMMARY COURT RECORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENERAL ORDERS, A. G. O., giving the form for record, is based on good sense, all of which General Schodeld has. Some smart "alecks" of Judge Advocates got out at once long-winded documents showing what should be done; long orders to be published making it worse than before—making the adjutant and his office the constant recorder of these courts—which was anything but summary and an impossible matter in the field. Gen. Schofield says no orders are to be issued, and no other record kept than the book, extracts from which are to be forwarded to company commanders. Goodbyet of Mr. Judge-Advocate's business, and the Lord be praised, as well as Gen. Schofield. The Army got along years ago with one Judge-Advocate, and now is the time, by legislation, to rid the Army of a useless corps, whose sole occupation is to make points over small matters.

COMMON SENSE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RECITATIONS IN TACTICS.

PAR. 158%, A. R., as published in G. O. 19, of 1880, states that "recitations in tactics" for non-commissioned officers will be regarded as "strictly military duty," and the "hours devoted to rest and recreation" must not be interfered with. Please give your interpretation of so much of the above-mentioned paragraph as to what "hours" are "military" and what "hours" belong to the N. C. O. The military duties of the day usually begin about 7 A. M and end at 4 P. M., with retirement roll call at sunset. Does the "responsibility" of the captain include fixing the hour of recitation?

F. W. F. W.

The Century for January contains an interesting variety of California, such as would delight the heart of a forty-niner, and is of interest to all. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, artist, contractor, author. continues his story of "Col. Carter of Carteraville." We have a description of the Lower James, with pictures of Brandon and other localities, an account of Morgan's Rough Riders by Basil W. Duke, Orlando B. Willeck and Thomas W. Hines, and a variety of other articles, including the first instalment of the interesting and historically valuable memoirs of Talleyrand.

MAJOR FRANK H. LARNED, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the Mexican War, died at Baltimore, Jaruary S. He was a son of the late Paymaster-General B. F. Larned, U. S. A., was appointed a 24 lieutenant of infantry in Marca, 1847, and a 24 lieutenant of voltiguers in the following April. In 1848 he was transferred to the 1st Artillery, attained the grade of major in January, 1867, and was retired in February of that year on account of disability incurred in the line of duty.

A PLEA FOR THE CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Jou

A PLEA FOR THE CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Without discussing the propriety of increasing the Army to 30.000 men, it is difficult to see what effect such an increase would have on the efficiency of the Army, particularly in the case in question—an Indian war. Under the proposed schedule of apportionment of the 30.000 men, the cavalry loses 1,920 and the infantry 500. That is, the cavalry loses 1,920 and the infantry 500. That is, the cavalry loses about 25 per cent. of its effective strength.

If the efficiency of the Army for present needs is the question, it would be far better to leave it at 25 000 and restore to the cavalry the organization contemplated by law and which existed a few mouths ago.

Each cavalry_regiment has been reduced from 12 to 10 troops, and each troop from 66 men to 60. This loss, it must be noted, is in the actual effective strength, and it must be further increased by about 200 or 300 men absent in accordance with the provisions of the new law to prevent desertion. In and around Pine Ridge are now five regiments of cavalry. They have suffered a loss of about 1,000 men, men who, unquestionably, are more needed there than at some infantry post in the East garrisoned by artillery (so called). Doubtless it is pleasanter for the artillery officers to play at soldiering with batteries of 60 men (less desertions) than if they were 30 (less desertions). Yet no one can deny that these men would be better employed, and add more to the efficiency of the Army, as cavalrymen in the field, than as artillerymen gathering the autumn leaves as they fall on the parade or shovelling snow from the walks.

Again, if the cavalry nad been left at its former strength, the whole 6th Cavalry might have remained in New Mexico, where at any time they may be needed, the Government have saved the expense of the move, and the four remaining regiments have put 300 more men in the field than are now the rewith the regiments.

Let Congress increase the army to 30,000 men, but, above all, let

REVENUE MARINE.

JAN. 6.—2d Lieut, J. N. Omiran, to temporary duty on the Corwin.

A new list of officers and vessels of the Revenue Marine Service corrected up to Jan. 1, 1891, has been compiled and sent to the printer. It will be ready for distribution within a fortaight.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters. Alert, Licut. W. A. Failing, Elizabeth City, N. C. Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, arrived at San Prancisco, Nov-

ear, Capt. M. A. Heasy, order, Ozdensburg, N. Y. order, 30. (bb, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Ozdensburg, N. Y. outtrell, Capt. J. C. Muchell, comdg, Savannah, Ga. base, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass., Capt. D. B. Comdg, Wilmington, N. C.

Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Hedford, Msss., out of om mission.
Colfax, Capt. B. L. Deane, comdg. Wilmington, N. C. Corvein, Capt. C. L. Hooper, Pt. Townseno, Wash., temp'ly Grasqi-ard, Capt. J. G. Biker, Baltimore, M·1.
Care, Lieut. John Brann. comdg. Philadelphia, Pa. Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg. New York. Dallas, Capt. J. H. Purker, comdg. Portland. Mc. Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Portland. Mc. Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Rewport, R. I. Dix. Capt. L. M. Keene, comdg. Gulveston, Texas. Discover, Engineer Philip Littis, Savannah, Ga. Evolug, out of commissi in. Baltimore, Md. Fessenden, Capt. J. E. Moore, comdg. Detroit, Moch. Forward, Capt. L. F. Tozier, comdg. Detroit, Moch. Forward, Capt. L. F. Tozier, comdg. Boston, Mass. Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg. Boston, Mass. Grant, Capt. L. R. Baltsow, comdg. Baltimore, Md. Hamilton, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. Norlois, Va., during inter months.

Hamilton, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. Noriols, Va., during vinter months.

Hamilin, Ist Li. J. H. Rogers, comdg.. Boston. Mass.

Hamilin, Ist Li. J. H. Rogers, comdg.. Boston. Mass.

Hariten, Ist Li. Frank Tuttle, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.

Johnson, Copt. A. B. Davis. comdg. Milwaukee, Wis.

Met.anc, Capt. Thos. S. Smyth, comdg., Key West, Fla.

Manholtan, Capt. J. W. Congdon, comdg., New York, in

that ge anch muse of vessels. N. Y. Harbor.

Morrill, 1st Lieut. W. B. Buldwine, comdg., Cherleston, S. C.

Penrose, 1st Asst. Eng. H. C. Whitworth, comdg., Pensa
101. Fla.

Perry, Capt. J. H. Henriques, comdg., Serie, Pa.

Rush. Capt. W. C. Coulson, comdg. Sen Francisco, Cal.

Smith, Lt. W. D. Routh, comdg., New Orleans, La.

Securid, Capt. J. A. Slamm., comdg. Shieldsborough, Miss.

Co. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Sea ch, M. Asst. Eng. Willis Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.

Vanderbill. 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre,

Woodbury, Capt. A. A. Fengar, comdg., Pt. Townsend. W.T.

Washington, Lieut. A. D. Littletteld, comd'g, New York.

RELICS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

A sroam of indignation has been aroused among the ex Confederate officers of the cruiser Sumter at the sale of the Sumter's muster roll to the Libby Prison Museum in Chicago. It was presented to Mr. Charles Herbst, librarian at Macon, Ga., by Mr. Myers, paymaster of the Sumter. who desired that the muster roll should be preserved in a Southern library. Last summer, it appears, Librarian Herbst disposed of the roll to the museum people and pocketed the proceeds.

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INTEREST ON THE SOLDIER'S RETAINED PAY.

IN the matter of the proper construction of Section 1 of the Act of June 18, 1890, in regard to the nayment of interest on retained pay of soldier, the Second Comptroller holds: That the rums retained under Sections 1891 and 1838, R. S., can be treated as deposits upon which interestshall be paid (as provided in the anot) in those cases only where it appears that the nay has been retained since July 1, 1890, and where the soldier has remained in the Service for a period of six months subsequent to the end of the year in which the deposit accrued, Regarding the period for which interest shall be allowed on the deposits of retained pay made after July 1, 1890, that must depend upon the learth of time the soldier remains in the Service; but it is considered clear that no interest can be paid on deposits of this character that no interest can be paid on deposits of this character that no interest can be paid on deposits of this character that no interest can be paid on deposits of this character that secrue within six months of the date of the coldier's discharge.

HOSPITAL STEWARD JAMES SMITH, now on duty at the U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., has passed his examination and been recommended for re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Army is again called upon to mourn the death, at the hands of hostile Indians, of one of its most valued officers, 1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, 22d U.S. Infantry, in command of Indian scouts. He was with Gen. Brooke's command at Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., and the despatches say: "He went too near the bostile camp, where he was fired on and shot through the head. His body was fred on and shot through the head. His body has been recovered." Lieut. Casey was the youngest son of the late Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., and a younger brother of Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and of Capt. Silas Casey, U. S. N. He was born in California, was appointed to the Military Academy from Louisiana in 1869 and was graduated in 1873, promoted to the 22d Infantry, and in 1880 attained the grade of lat lieutement. He was adjustant of his regiment from 22d Infantry, and in 1880 attained the grade of 1st lieutenant. He was adjutant of his regiment from september, 1884, to January, 1887, and in that position and many others displayed fine ability. He was a brother-in-law of the late Col. Lewis C. Hunt and Col. Robert N. Scott, of the Army, and by numerous ties of kindred and friendship was associated with the Army, to which his death is a most serious loss. Such is the price we pay for Indian wars.

BREVET MAJOR JAMES T. McGINNISS, Captain U. S. A., retired, who died January 3, 1891, at Washington, D. C., served gallantly during the war as an enlisted man and officer of Ohio Volunteers, and in February, 1866, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Infantry. He attained the grade of captain in 1871, and was retired March 26, 1879, for disability arising from wounds received in the line of duty. For his gallantry at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Dallas he received the brevets of major of volunteers and captain and major in the Regular Army.

LIEUTENANT COLVILLE M. PETIIT, 8th U. S. Inf., who died Dec. 30, at Fort Robinson, Neb, was a native of New York, entered the Military Academy in 1882, was graduated in 1886, and promoted 2d lieutenant of the 8th Infantry. He was looked upon as a good duty officer.

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MRS. ANNA TALBOT GHERARDI, wife of Rear Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., died on Sunday, Jan. 4, at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. She had been an invalid for nearly three years, but the immediate cause of death was pneumonis, the result of a heavy cold. She went as a child with her father, Dr. Walter M. Rockwell, to San Francisco. Rear Admiral Gherardi made her acquaintance while in command of the Receiving ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and they were married about 18 years ago. She leaves two sons. Admiral Gherardi was to have salled, Jan. 4, in his flagship, the Philadelphia, for the South Atiantic, but his wife's serious lilness delayed his departure, and he, with his mother, sister and children, were present at her bedside at the end. The funeral services took place, Jan. 6, in St. Anne's Church on the Heights, and the body was taken to Annapolis for burial. The funeral took place Jan. 7 in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, Md. Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, officiated. Eight sallors acted as active pallbearers. The honorary pallbearers were Comdr. Glass, Pay Inspector Caswell, Lieut. Reeder and Lieut.-Comdr. Knox, Commodore Ramsay, Lieuts. Cowles, Paul and Hutobins. Rear Admiral Gherardi, his two sons, Miss Rockwell, sister of the deceased; Gherardi Davis and many others were present.

Lasr week we briefly referred to the sad death, Dec. 31, of Mrs. Carnahan, wife of Lieut. Carnahan, 12th U. S. Infantry. A Pierre despatch says: "They were crossing the Missouri River on the ice between Fort Sully and Fort Bennett. Lieut. Carnahan and others had crossed just before the lady in a heavy ambulance. When the ambulance containing Mrs. Carnahan followed, and it reached the centre of the river the ice began to give way. Before Lieut. Carnahan could reach her the entire equipage was under the ice. As Mrs. Carnahan was locked in and heavily bundled, the weather being cold, it was impossible for her to get out, and before assistance could be had to raise the vehicle she was dead. The driver was lost in the fall." The remains were interred in the post cemetery at Fort Bennett.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cavairy, were heid at Yorkville, S. C., Jan. 7. A portion of the State troops rendered soldierly aid in the ceremonies. All business was suspended and almost the entire community joined in the funeral procession. The flag of Capt. Wallace's troop, in which the body had been wrapped when taken from the field, and which had draped the coffin during the coming to Yorkville, was placed in charge of Gen. E. M. Law by the family of the deceased officer to be presented to the Jenkin's Riffes. Capt. Wallace was a son of the Hon. A. S. Wallace, member of Congress from South Carolina, and not a son of the late Col. Geo. W. Wallace, U. S. A., as stated.

18T LIEUTENANT THADDEUS H. CAPRON, U. S. A., retired, who died, Dec. 24, at Sharon Hill, Pa., served with credit and efficiency during the war, being at its close a major and quartermaster of volunteers. In 1867 he was appointed 2d lieutenant, 9th U. S. Infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1871, and was retired in 1887 for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Cappester S. N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., a veteran and faithful warrant officer, whose service commenced in July, 1841, died Jan. 2, 1891, at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a brother-in-law of Naval Constructor John B. Hoover,

OUR report of last week of the sudden death from heart disease of Capt. William Mills, 2d U. S. Inf., was taken from the first press despatch, which gave Omaha as the place of death. Later advices, however, are that he died in his tent at the camp near Pine Ridge Agency, Nob., he being with his resiment at the front at the time of the sad occurrence. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Falck says in a letter to us: "Capt. Mills was found dead in his tent of rheumatism of the heart, and the immediate cause of death was the terrible exposure to which he had been subjected, and especially so on the very night preceding bis death. In my opinion his life was just as much a sacrifice to duty as that of the brave Capt. Wallace and the over gallant fellows who fell victims to the treachery of the Indians. Capt. Mills was a man of sterling character, gentle of disposition, modest and upright, and strictly honorable in all his relations with men; he made many warm and steadfast friends, who deeply regret his untimely death and in so poor a cause. The captain leaves a heart-broken wife and two young children, for whose sake, if for nothing else, the record should be set right."

set right."

MASON SINCLAIR COOPER, son of Rear-Admiral Cooper, U.S. N., who died in Brooklyn. Jan. 2, 1891, from erysipelas, joined the U.S. Navy as mate in 1864, being then about 17, was promoted acting ensign in 1865, and was bonorably discharged in October, 1866. He then took service with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and remained with it for fourteen years, commanding some of its best vessels. For two years he was an inspector of customs in Brooklyn. When the Haytian insurgents began to get the better of President Salomon he secured the services of the deceased and put him in command of his navy. In one engagement he was severely wounded, but he soon quelled the insurrection. He remained at the head of the Haytian Navy for six years, but when President Salomon was ousted he returned to this country.

Brevet Brigadier General Isaac Van Duzen

returned to this country.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL ISAAC VAN DUZEN REEVE, colonel U. S. Army, retired, who died suddenly Dec. 31, at 28 East 67th street. New York City, was born in New York; entered West Polut in 1831, was graduated in 1835, and appointed to the 4th Infantry. When the Mexican War broke out he was captain in the 8th Infantry and received the brevet of major for his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco and of lieutenant colonel for Molino Del Rey. When the civil war broke out he was major of the 1st Infantry and was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 13th Infantry in 1862, and for his faithful and meritorious services during the war received the brevet of brigadier general. The remains were taken on Jan. 2 to Dansville, N. Y., for interment.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM W. ROGERS, U. S. A., retired, who died, Dec. 14, at San Diego, Cal., served gal lantly during the war as an an enlisted officer of the Pennsylvania State troops, and in July, 1866, was appointed 1st lieutenant, 45th U. S. Infantry. In 1871 he was transferred to the 9th Infantry, promoted captain in 1879, and retired in 1889, for disability incurred in the line of duty. For bravery at Gettysburg he received the bravet of captain in the Regular Army, and for gallant conduct generally during the war the bravets of major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers.

A WEST POINT correspondent, referring to the late Hospl. Steward Pollock, U. S. A., killed in action near Pine Ridge Agency, writes: "Likely his death occurred while rendering assistance to some of his wounded comrades, for Pollock was a man who could not see a fellow-being suffer without rendering what assistance was in his power. As a murk of the great esteem in which he was held at West Point, a solema mass of requiem was held in the post chapel Jan. 5 in his memory by the Rev. Edward McGinley, of Highland Falls."

MR. G. N. MEAD, who died at his home in Brooklyn Dec. 13, 1890, was the father of the late G. L. Mead, Paymaster U. S. Navy, and uncle of the widow of the late Capt. J. S. King, U. S. A. Mr. Mead lived to the good old age of 81. He leaves a wife, son and brother, Mr. C. L. Mead, a real estate broker in Harlem, New York city.

MRS. BURNHAM, widow of Brevet Major Burnham, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 30. Major Burnham, who served gal-lantly during the Civil War, died in 1877.

DOROTHY BRADBURY, daughter of Lieut. E. E. Bradury, U. S. N., a child of four and a haif years of ge, died in Bradford, Mass., January 1.

MRS. FRANCES A. WALLER, mother of the wife of Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at West Point January 2.

Miss Emma Hartt, daughter of the late Naval Constructor Edward Hartt, U. S. N., died Dec. 29 at Orange, N. J.

MRS. ZINN, wife of Lieut. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Willets Point, N. Y. H., January 6.

H., January 6.

JUDGE CHARLES DEVENS, of the Supreme Judicial Court, of Massachusetts, who died suddenly in Boston Jan. 7, had a brilliant war record. He went to the front as an officer of Massachusetts troops, was a brigadier-general in 1862, and commanded a brigade during the Peninsular campaign; was disabled by a wound at Fair Oaks, and was in the battle of Chantietam and Fredericksburg. In the battle of Chancellorsville Gen. Devens commanded a division and was severely wounded. He returned to the field in the spring of 1864. He was brevetted major-general and in June, 1866, was mustered out at his own request. Returning to his law practice at Worcester, Gen. Devens was appointed to the Superior Court Bench in April, 1867, and was promoted to the Supreme Court Bench in 1873. He resigned in 1876 to become Attorney General in President Hayes's Cabinet. Four years later he returned to the Bench of his native State and has since continued to nonor it. Judge Devens was commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in 1874.

General Francis Elias Spinner, Treasurer of the United States during the Civil War, died at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 31. He was within a few days of 89 years of age. At Herkimer, in the "Twenties," he took a decided interest in military

affairs. Mr. Spinner raised the Lafayette Guards, was elected lieutenaut, aided in organizing the 29th Regiment New York State Artillery, was elected to and held in succession all the intermediate grades up to the rank of major-general of the 3d Division of Artillery—an office which he resigned when, in 1834, he was elected sheriff of Herkimer County. But the title clung to him and became that by which he afterwards was known to all the country.

which he afterwards was known to all the country. The death is announced of Alexander W. Kinglake, whose important literary work, the "Invasion of the Crimea," has caused much controversy. He published the work by rather tardy instalments the first volume appearing in 1863, and the sixth in 1880. His strenuous defence of Lord Raglau, and his denunciation of Dr. Russell and the London Times are conspicuous features in his history of the war. The sale of the book was prohibited in France during the Empire.

Colonel W. B. Paine, one of the most distinguished engineers of the country, and to whom belongs a large share of the bonor of building the Brooklyn Bridge, died Dec. 31 at Cleveland, Obio. During the war he was chief of the Topographical and Engineering Department under General McClellan, and he then made an enviable record. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

The Venetian Vice Admiral Victorio Zambelli,

leaves a widow and one daughter.

THE Venetian Vice Admiral Vittorio Zambelli, who has just died, had a service of 83 vears, being registered as a cadet in the Austrian Navy in 1807, when he was five years old, by his father who was a naval officer high in command. He joined the revolutionary party in 1848 and took a brilliant part of the War of Independence.

RANDOLPH COXLE, Esq., who died in Georgetown, D. C., January 4, was a son-in-law of the late Rear Admiral Radford, whom he survives less than a year.

MRS. ANNA M., wife of John Fountain, superintendent af Roach's shipyard, died a few days ago at Chester, Pa.

AT THE FRONT.

AT THE FRONT.

This has been a week of alarms and rumors from the seat of the Indian warfare, but with no engagements beyond slight skirmishe, e which have cost at least one other valuable life, that of Lieut. E. W. Casey, commanding the Indian scouts, to whom we refer elsewhere. Poor Ned Casey. Alas! that his promising young life should be thus cut short. There are not Iudians enough in Dakota to pay for the loss of such men as Wallace and Casey. The official dispatches made public this week show that President Harrison has given the heartiest support to General Miles from the first. On the 31st of October he directed the Secretary of War to institute a personal investigation into the Messiah craze, through the division or department commander, directing him to report with recommendations, and to have troops in the vicinity prepared to co-operate in the execution of any orders that might be adopted. Nov. 13 he again called the secretary's attention to the serious nature of the situation, saying:

You will see that the troops whose services will be

attention to the serious nature of the structure, saying:
You will see that the troops whose services will be in requisition in case of an outbreak are in a state of quick readiness to take and remain in the field, and that any movement is supported by a body of troops sufficiently large to be impressive, and in case of resistance, quickly and thoroughly efficient. I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to advise his agents to use their influence to separate the well-disposed from the ill-disposed Indians, and, while using their best endeavors to preserve disciplice, to avoid an outbreak until the War Department had made its necessary preparations.

Dec. 1 the President directed the Secretary of

Dec. 1 the President directed the Secretary of the Interior to instruct the Indian agents to cooperate with the military and obey their orders "in all operations intended to suppress an outbreak." It is due to the President to further say that so far as the Indian difficulty may be supposed to have been in any way influenced by the removal of Agent McGillicuddy, it is Mr. Cleveland and not he who is responsible.

ondence of the Armyand Navy Journal.)
CAMP CHEYENNE, S. DAK.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP CHEYENNE, S. DAK.

THE papers are full of recital of Big Foot's escape from Col. E. V. Summer. Like many other things the papers publish, they are in error. Col. Sumner did take Big Foot and his band and some 30 Standing Rock Indians, followers of the dead Sitting Bull who had drifted toward us much as thistle down separated from its stalk drifts before the winds. It was a cold day, with promises of a colder night, when the command started back to camp, and Big Foot begged Col. Sumner's permission to stay in his camp during the night that his women and children might not suffer from cold, promising to come down the next day. Meanwhile a man hitherte trusted and respected went as a messenger the following day to Big Foot (he not having come in as promised) with a message from Col. Sumner to the effect that he was surprised at his evident lack of faith, and asking him to relieve him of the necessity of coming for him, as he certainly would if the sun reached its meridian and he did not appear.

What did this man do? He told Big Foot that Col. Sumner was "very mad, that he preposed the following day to come down and annihilate his whole band without word or parley." The poor Indian's appear some of us; here we have but to face death." Col. Sumner, trusting in a man who had been recommended to him by the highest credentials, a man whose name has been associated with that of Gen. Crook (sponsor to any individuality) waited for results. Treachery with its beguiling finger pointed toward the star of trust and infidelity was working its wretohed way.

Colonel Sumner is a man who needs no eulogium; his person speaks the man, and soars and dis memberment proolsim the soldier. If he has erred in judgment, perhaps most of us can stand side by side with him and piece guity, but for purity of

thought, integrity of purpose and fidelity to his trust no man stands higher than Edwin V. Sumner. W. C. BARTLETT.

[" And so say we all of us."—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

Col. Henry's battailon 9th Cavairy came in early Dec. 30, having marched forly miles during the night. The larger portion of the command marched eighty miles, having that day explored the Indian stronghold. This, officers say, was an absurd place and no entreuchments amounting to anything—a few filmsy plies of dirt.

At 8 A. M. a messenger came from the wagon train saying it was corrailed by Indians. The battalion moved out at a gallop and relieved the train—one man, Private Haywood. Troop D, 9th Cavairy, having been killed, it is said by an Indian wearing a blue coat. The killed man doubtless supposed be was a scout and allowed him to come so near that his face was burned with powder. It seems the Indians, about 700, had intended to attack Col. Henry in his camp, or on the road, one where it could easily have been done, but the rapid night march upset their plans, though unknown to Col. Henry until he was met on the road by a courier from Gen. Brooke. At 2 P. M. a messenger came in from the Indian mission, saying the 7th Cavairy were being surrounded. The 9th went to the front as rapidly as their wearied horses would allow, and occupying commanding heights drove the Indians off and allowed the 7th to withdraw from the culd deacc into which they had gotien.

The 7th had one officer (Lieut. Mann) wounded and cue enlisted man killed and three wounded, and it is believed but for the 9th the casualties would have been large. In Col. Forsyth's fight the day before one officer was killed, Capt. Willace, brained by an Indian club, in the Indian camp, and 55 enlisted men. Wounded efficers, Lieuts, Garlington, 7th Cavairy, and Hawthorne, 1st Artillery, and 30 men of the 7th.

It would seem as if a great mistake had been made in placing our officers and men in the same position with Indians being disarmed. The proper method would have been to have covered the camp by troops and notified the Indians to move out, one at a time, at a designated place. There they could have been disarmed without danger to any one, and those

Referring to the march of Col. Henry's battalion of the 9th to the Bad Lands Christmas eve, the Inter-

Occan said:

Hearty and ungrudging cheers were given with a Merry Christmas to brave Col. Henry and his veterans of the 9th, who were riding in the moonlight to meet the for, while we were reveiling by the campfire. Every heart went out in sympathy to the brave comrades to whom everyone had waved his hat and cheered as they rode out on the plains. Proud and gallant they looked, more like a parade than the preparation for death; yet the scene made one's heart beat quicker and brought to mind the words:

quicker and prougat to min To drum beat and beart beat A soldier marches by. There is color in his cheek. There is courage in his eye. Yet to drum beat and heart beat In a moment he may die.

To poor Wallace, of the 7th, a sallant soldier, killed by an Indian club, the above may apply. What a death, for a soldier!

what a death, for a soldier!

Now is the time to show the stuff the Army has for duty for war, and those unfortunates, and we are all liable to break, should gracefully give up and retire. The difficulty of gesting supplies is also shown, so that if a concentration of a larger force was necessary there would be trouble. At every post supplies should be kept by the quartermaster at any time, the same as in a store. The shopkeeper who provides as the Government does would be left. I lothing should be drawn by post quartermasters, in number and variety, and selections made from same as in a store. The Buffington sight is a failure, many sights are knocked to pieces, jamming in carbine boots. The graduations are so indistinct that in action or baste a man cannot see them. We should have this sight, if desired, for peace, but for war give us an open buck horu sight, with large numbers in white to show the graduations. Skirmieb ——* are defective. Troops of cavalry instead of knowing all 'about packing and pack mules, the cavalryman's great hold for success in the majority of cases, know nothing about them. Each troop should have permanently attached to it at least four pack mules, aparejos, etc., and at least six troopers should be drilled in packing the same as in other drills. In fact, the pack drill is the most important, for without your supplies keeping up with you your rate of travel or success is limited.

The officers of the 9th Cavalry object to the whited drill, because another major may blow for his dog, the battalion scatter, and he never be able to get them together sgain. This is a soft thing for the traders and farmers, and some are mean enough to say that the Indians are kept out by them by money paid, so as to keep the soldiers here and obtain their trade. This an Indian trader would nover do. They are here for the moral good of the Indian only. It is thought that Cols. Carr and Forsyth will obtain the brigader appointments following the promotion to the lieutenant-generaley and retirement of Gen. Gi

A Our Sensorit, Russian and Indian vocabulers editors have united their forces in the endesyng to gastpher this word in MS, but without avail.—EDETOR.

Reports to day show the evacuation of the Indian Gibraltar in the Bad Lands. This is a high and elevated plateau, approachable only by trails, which the Indians claim they command, like so many deflies, as well as with rifie pits on the table part. Even to the novice it would seem that the place should be occupied by the military—if not to occupy, certainly to examine for any future information covering any required military operations. They say from commanding positions one can look down upon this place and, with glasses, see everything going on. The subsequent escape of these indians shows that Indians are not so easily cleaned up or corralled as the inexperienced may think. Unlike the hare, it is not always a dead sure thing with them, that his being caught results in his cooking. Gen. Brooke is doing well keeping a cool head and good nerve, but centralization of power at Washington or miles away will kill any man's efforts. The presence of troops is having a morale, if not a moral, effect.

In ot a moral, effect.

New Year's day was celebrated by the 9th Cavalry and 21 infantry by their march from here to the White River, where they are in camp, forming one of the links in the circle around the hostile camp, some fifteen miles from us. Private Haywood, 9th Cavalry, killed with his wagon train, was burned by the powder of the discharge, so near was his assailant to him, who wore a blue overcoat, and was doubtless supposed to be a stout. The above command reached their camp at dark, the wagons getting in after midnight, making a very pleasant send-off on the campaign. Gen. Brooke rode a mule at the head of the column, and impressed all by his soldier-like appearance and his watchfulness of our right flank, against which the Indian foe might at a moment hurl bimself. Since Gen. Miles' arrival the great air of secrecy which prevailed has disappeared, and he has communicated to his subordinates some general outline or plan of his campaign. All great generals have done this way, and thus interested others in the work before them. Mysterious and unnecessary secrecy don't command the awe or attention, as is supposed by those adopting its methods. The Indians are near us ready to fight, and so are we, and why we don't do it or be allowed is not known. The secret may be under grandpa's hat. It has been shown what disarming means to peaceful Indians, so other methods should be adopted in the future. We miss Lieutenant Kinzie from the regiment. He was shot in the tendon above the heel, and is recuperating while singing to the fair ones at the Ridge. He is in luck.

To show the situation of our troops in the field we

To show the situation of our troops in the field we quote the following from a letter dated at Camp Cheyenne, below H. and S. Forks of the Cheyenne, Dec. 31: "I write these lines in a wall tent, shared in common by my lat lieutenant, with a temperature so far below zero that my mercury thermometer cannot register it. The wind is flapping our can vas shelter most dangerously, deep snow and a puffy, smoking endeavor to make cottonwood burn in our Sibley stove.

"Up to the 31st of October Co. C. 3d Infantry, had marched 169 miles during the previous seventeen days."

marched 169 miles during the previous seventeen days."

The policy is being well defined. When Indians fleeing a reservation as hostiles cannot be shelled; when men fired on cannot return the fire; when companies who have loaded their rifles for defence are required to open chamber; when for fear of hurting the feelings of Indians, cheers for troops going to the front are forbidden; when all these things take place as they have, the question may be asked, are we soldiers? And how often must the cheek be turned for the smiter? There is universal disgust at the conduct, or rather misconduct, of affairs, and if peace is thus to be obtained at the sacrifice of military pride, spirit and honor, no more can be done than now, and in addition, the merited contempt of the Indian who had every reason to feel he had deserved punishment. Big Foot had done nothing. He was moving slowly into the Pine Ridge Agency, and yet he and his band have suffered, and those in the Bad Lands who had defied the Government have gotten off scot free. Nothing should have been done till all were in, and then the choice given them to be disarmed or to go on the warpath. The casualties in the Big Foot affair were greater than half a dozen fights would have been, and for a little attempt at premature glory we have lost good officers and men. 'Tis easy to write an order "to disarm, dismount, etc.,' but not so easy to carry it out. If done in a military way, no troops near the tepecs, you are accused of threatening, and resistance follows from the Indian to save his life, as he supposes. If done in the pacific way, soldiers and Indians together, as was done, lives of your own men are sacrificed in the shooting which follows; or is it the old story of the War Department, "You will be damned if you don't."

2D Foot.

WHY COL. FORSYTH WAS RELIEVED.

WHY COL. FORSYTH WAS RELIEVED.

The correspondence in regard to the relief of Col. Forsyth, who was in command of the 7th Cav. at the battle of Wounded Kner Creek, was Jan. 6 made public. Under date of Dec. 30 Gen. Schoffeld telegraphed Gen. Miles expressing the belief that he would soon be master of the situation and asking that his thanks be given to the "brave 7th Cav. for their splendid conduct." Gen. Miles on Jan. 1 telegraphed Gen. Schoffeld as follows:

graphed Gen. Schofield as follows:
Your telegram of congratulation to the 7th Cav. is received, but as the action of the Colonel commanding will be a matter of serious consideration and will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation I thought it proper to advise you. In view of the above facts do you wish your telegram transmitted as it was sent? It is attact that the disposition of 400 soldiers and four pieces of artiliery was fatally defective, and a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by fire from their own ranks, and a very large number of women and oblidren were killed in addition to the Indian men.

Gen. Schofield telegraphed in reply under date of an. 2:

In view of the aspect of the case presented in your gram of yesterday it will be better not to deliver my sage to the 7th Cav. until I have seen your report after investigation you propose. Therefore you will please thought until further advised by me.

He also telegraphed Gen. Miles again on the ay as follows:

Your despatch to me of resterds and that to the Adja-tant General have been shown to the President, and in re-ply the Scoretary of War directs me to say: "The President has heard with great regret of the failure of your efforts to secure the settlement of the Sioux difficulties without blood-shed."

He suggests that possibly a watchful observation of the hostile bands that would prevent their breaking into the settlement and give the Indians time to recover from their present excitement would be well. But he leaves all this to your better information and discretion, and would not have you omit anything that is necessary to protect the settlements. He hopes that the renort of the killing of women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee is unfounded, and directs that you cause an immediate inquiry to by made and report the result to the department. If there was any unsolderly conduct you will relieve the responsible officer, and so use the troops engaged there so as to avoid its repetition.

Gen. Schofield received a telegram from Miles at Pine Ridge, dated Jan. 5, as follows:

Miles at Pine Ridge, dated Jan. 5, as follows:

In accordance with your telegram and President's order I have detailed a board of officers consisting of Col. Curr, 6th Cav.: Major Kent, 4th Inf., and Capt. Baldwin, 5th Inf., to investigate that affair at Wounded Knee. Is this in conformity with the President's directions, and does be direct that it constitute a Court of Inquiry with power to take testimony under cuth? Col. Forsyth's command consisted of 36 officers and 458 men. Eightv-two Indians and 60 women and children were buried on or near the ground. I have relieved Col. Forsyth from command.

Ged. Schoffield telegraphed Gen. Miles on Jan. 6:

Gen. Sohofield telegraphed Gen. Miles on Jau. 6:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday I am directed by
the S-cretary of War to inform you that it was not the
intention of the President to appoint a Court of Inquiry nor
to order at this time in the midst of the campaign any further inquiry than you could yourself make without the necessity of a court, the purpose being simply to determine
whether any officer had been so far dereilet in duty as to
make it necessary to relieve him from command, such result
to follow upon the inquiry which you were expected to
cause to be made. You were expected yourself first to inquire into the facts, and in the event of its being disclosed
that there had been unsoldierly conduct to relieve the responsible officer. The directions of the President were suggested by your telegram of the 1st inst., to me.

Tho Commissioner of Indian affairs has received
the following telegram, dated to-day, from Indian
Agent Royer at Pine Ridge:—"Chief Herder Hughes
has returned to the agency with 300 cattle. We have
no information as to whether there are any more
scattered over the range. Hugh says he thinks the
hostiles burned the ranch after he left." It is stated
at the indian Bureau that these 300 head are all that
have been recovered from the original of about
3,500 head driven off by the hostiles.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

We give here an official list of the killed and wounded at Wounded Knee Creek Dec. 29, 1890, and at White Clay Creek, near Pine Ridge, Dec. 39, 1890 The lists heretofore published have been taken from the telegraph reports and are much confused. Tois list can be depended upon and will serve to correct the others:

KILLED

Wallace, George D., Captain, 7th Cavairy: Pollock, Qsear, Hospi, Steward, U. S. Army; Corwine, Richard W., Sargt.-Major, 7th Cavairy. Seconth Canalyst.

Seventh Cavalry.

Seventh Cavalry.

Prey, Arthur G., Sergat, A.

Frey, Henry, Pyt., A.

Johnson, George P., Pyt., A.

Regan, Michael, Pyt., A.

Logan, James, Pyt., A.

Coffey, Dure S., let Serat, B.

Costello, John, Pyt., B.

Costello, John, Pyt., B.

M:20, William S., Pyt., B.

De Vreede, James, Pyt., C.

Reinecky, Frank T., Pyt., D.

WOUSDED.

WOUSDED.

Garlington, Ernest A., 1st Lieut., 7 h Cavalry; Gresbam,
John C., 1st Lieut., 7th Cavalry; Kiezie, John, 1st Lieut.,
Adjutant, 2d Infantry; Hawthorne, Harry L., 2d Lieut., 2d
Artillery, serving in Bat. E., 1st Artillery.

Artillery, serving in Bat. E., lst Artillery.

Seventh Cavolry.

Haslowood, A. H., Sergt., A. Neler, Adam., Pvt., A. Duncon, Harry L., Pvt., A. MoMabon, Daniel, Pvt., A. Toohey, William H., Sergt., B. Newell, Cons. H., Corpl., B. L. wis, Frank, Pvt., B. Stone, Harry B., Pvt., B. Stone, Harry B., Pvt., B. Stone, Harry B., Pvt., E. Green, William H., Pvt., C. Green, William H., Pvt., K. Smith, Samuel F., Pvt., K. McGulness, Hugh, Pvt., K.

en have since died The report that Father Craft was killed appears to have been incorrect, as he was only wounded, and by latest accounts is said to be convalescent.

ARMY OFFICERS TO ACT AS INDIAN AGENTS.

ARMY OFFICERS TO ACT AS INDIAN AGENTS.

President Harrison has deeded to accede to Gen.
Miles' suggestion that military officers be appointed to take charge temporarily of the five Indian agencies near the scene of the present bostnities.

Acting under instructions from the President, Secretary Proctor sent a dispatch to Gen. Miles Jan.
6. informing him of the decision and naming Capt.
E. P. Ewers, of the Fifth Infantry; Capt. F. E. Pierce, of the First Infantry; Capt. Cyrus A. Reinst, of the Eighth Infantry, and Capt. J. M. Lee, of the Ninth Infantry, as the officers to be placed in charge of four of the agencies under consideration. For the fifth place, General Miles was instructed to select some officer instead of Capt. Dougherty, originally suggested by the general, because both Dougherty and Pierce belong to the 1st Regiment, and it was thought better to have the several appointments made from different regiments.

The agencies affected by this change are the Standing Rock, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Cheyenne and Lower Brule, all of which are in the Dakotas. The old agents have not been removed, but their authority has been merely transferred to military officers during the continuance of hostilities. The linstructions telegraphed to General Miles contained, among other things, the statement that the newly appointed military officers during the continuance of hostilities. The service unnecessarily with the functions of the regular agents.

KILLING OF GENERAL BARRUNDIA.

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KILLING OF GENERAL BARRUNDIA.

Secretary Tracy disapproves of Commander Retter's action.

December 31, 1899.

Comdr. George C. Retter, U. S. N., Pittebury, Pa.:

Sir: Coon the receipt of your report of Aur. 28 last, detailing the events connected with the shooting of Gen. Barrundia, the Department, by an order of Sept. 28, relieved you of your command. In an interview on Deo. b. a further statement was made by you verbelly which, in accordance with the Department's directions, you embedded in a written report dated Dec. 20. The present communication is addressed to you in order that you may be fully acquainted with the grounds of the Department's action.

Your reports show that on Aur. 27 last you were lying with the Ranger and the Thetis off San Jose, a seaport of Guatemais which has no harbor, properlying with the Ranger and the Thetis off San Jose, a seaport of Guatemais which has no harbor, properlying by the Order of Guatemais which has no harbor, properlying by the Acapulco, an American passenger steamer, making regular trips from San Francisco to Panama, stooping at intermediate points in Mexico, Guatemaia and Salvador, including San Jose, was expected to arrive shortly, and actually did arrive to wards the close of the day. At 630 p. x. of that day the Acapulco being then in sight, but not yet having reached her anoborase, you received an intimation of the purposes of the Guatemaian Government from the U. S. Minister, who informed you that the steamer had on board a passenger, Gen. Barrundia, whom the territorial Government regarded as a political waters.

It does not appear that under these circumstances you took any steps to communicate with the steamer and the captain of the risk his passenger was about to anounter. Instead of this, you the receipt of the information contained in the Minister's telegram you end on shore you requested the local Guatemaian officer to take Gen. Barrundia way in the Thetis. Your first report does not state that you make my account to suppend action until you received a r

Gen. Barrundia, when Lieut. Bartlett, who had been visiting the steamer, reported that firing had been taking place on board and that protection was desired.

In the opinion of the Department, your conduct, upon your own showing, is deserving of unqualified censure.

In your situation, in command of a force of public vessels of the United States, in a territory which, if not at that moment at war, had recently been the scene of hostilities as well as of civil disturbance, it was your duty to watch with the most an tive solicitude over the interests of your country in that quarter, and especially its interests affoat. From the moment that the approach of the Acapulco, a steamer bearing, the American flag, was known to you, you should have taken every step legally in your power to give countenance and support to her captain and protection to all persons on board, especially when you knew that their safety was likely to be menaced. Instead of this, in your apparent endeavor to escape responsibility, you remained so completely passive that, as far as events on board the Acapulco were concerned, you and your vessels might as well have been on the other eide of the ocean.

Whenever any passenger, whether American or foreigner, is received on board an American reseal, he comes under the American flag, and is entitled to the protection and security of which that flag is the guarantee. At sea this inviolability has in the time of peace no exception or qualification. In foreign ports it is qualified only by the legal exercise of the territorial authority. Whatever may have been the extent of this authority over a vessel anchored within the port, the American steamer, before she entered the port and after she left it, was as independent of such authority as your own ship, or as the soil of your own country. It was within your legitimate power, as it was you were informed of the intention to seize him as a political offender. He was not a fugitive from the territorial jurisdication, Neither was he a conspirator attempting

port outside of Guatemals; that he was proceeding likewise to a pert outside of Guatemals; that he was at San José enly because it lay in the route of the steamer, and that, so far from meditating a movement against Guatemals nevereignty, be had no intention of entering, voluntarily, the Guatemals nterritory. Had you learned these facts, of which you would undoubtedly have been apprised immediately upon reaching the steamer, it is impossible to suppose that you would have failed to offer the fugitive an asylum. Such an act could have violated no rights of the territorial government, for no rights over the person of the passenger would have yet vested, while it would have mislotained the implied promise of protection which the United States makes to all who in good faith embark under its flag. By remaining inactive, you neglected your obvious duties, and placed your government in the position of renouncing those who had shellered themselves under its flag.

Even after the arrival of the Acapulco in the port, your power of discretionary action was by no means taken away. There were in particular three points in which the existing situation imposed upon you as the senior naval officer present a positive duty, namely:

1. To make a full investigation of the facts, to ascertain the sufficiency of the charge and of the authority upon which the proposed removal of the passenger was based.

2. To prevent by your presence, with such assistance as you might find necessary, any proceedings on board the steamer calculated to endanger the safety of those on board.

3. It upon examination it appeared that a seigure was to be attempted without proper warrant, or that the proceedings were merely in the nature of a pretext to secure the person of a political fugitive, to offer him, in accordance with humane and wellestablished practice in the case of refugees whose lives are in danger, the hospitality of your own vessel.

1n none of these particulars does it appear that you took any action. You stated to Capt. Pitts, according

lives are in danger, the nospitantly or your own vessel.

In none of these particulars does it appear that you took any action. You stated to Capt. Pitts. according to your second report: "If I vere called upon, it would be my duty to satisfy myself that the government of Guatemala had a right to make the arrest." To Captain Pitts' question whether you would send a guard on board the Acapuico, at the joint request of himself and the romandant's the joint request of himself and the romandant's the joint request of himself and the romandant's request of himself and the romandant's request of which the your proposed to do nothing unless somebody preferred a formal request or demand for your intervention; the most pressing demand for your intervention came from the situation, request, or advice of any person whatever.

That it was your deliberate intention to remain inactive in the absence of formal applications, is further ovidenced by your extraordinary delay in proceeding on board the steamer on the afternoon of August 28, when the sound of firing showed to you that an aftray was taking place. Your first report says: "At about 2 P m., if was thought that a number of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the Acapuico, and the shots while the Acapuico, and at 2.10 the clumber of shots were heard on board the ship, and that they desired protection, the United States flag at the fore having been believed to signify that deeire. I immediately left the ship in the special ship of the ship of the ship of

Minister was clothed with the representative character. In the performance of his duties under the law, the responsibility of a naval officer is complete, nor can anything but the orders of his superior shift the burden to another.

That this familiar principle governing the relations of cuvoys and naval commanders was well understood by you is abown clearly by your answer to capt. Pitts' inquiry as to the grounds of the Minister's opinion, quoted in your second report, as follows: "I told him that I did not know, but I sunpose the Minister knew what he was about that I was not subject to the orders of the U. S. Minister, and that, if I was called upon, it would be my duty to satisfy myself that the Government of Guate-mala had a right to make the arrest."

For the reasons herein stated the Department has been constrained to relieve you of your command, and to order your return to the United States.

Very respectfully.

B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.

Comdr. Reiter's last report, referred to in this ommunication, is as follows:

PITTSBURG, PESS., Doc. 20, 1890.

Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy:

Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: In obedience to your order of Dac. 18, I have the bonor to submit the following additional record concerning the death of Gen. Barrandia and my visit to the Acepuico on Aug. 28 last.

On the receipt of the following telegram from the U. S. Minister, "This Government decilies offer to take Barrandia away in Thetis. Have advised Capt. Pitts to deliver bim." At about 9.30 A. x. Aug. 28, I went on board the Acapulco to see Capt. Pitts. I told bim about the above telegram and asked him if he had beard from the Minister. He said he had not and that he would not, surrender Barrandia wishout an order from the Minister or myself. I told bim I certainly would not give him any such order. Capt. Pitts asked me on what grounds they claimed the right to arrest Barrundia and stated that all the despetches he had received from the U. S. Minister said he thought that they had a right to arrest him; that he Reflits) thought the should be more positive; that he had out himself under his (the Minister's) orders, and that he expected to hear from him when the train arrived. I told him that I did not know, but I suppreed the Minister know what he was about; that I were called upon it would be my duty to safisfy in weelf that the Government of Guatemial had a right to make the arrest. Captain Pitts told me that the commandant had saled he

the Government of Guatemaia had a right to make the arrest.

Captain Pitts told me that the commandant had said he was going to ask me to send a guard on board when he made the arrest, to which I replied that I would not send a guard on board at the request of the commandant. He then said, "Ruppose the commandant and I both ask you?" I said, "When you ask me I will give you a reciv." Captain Pitts told me that Barundia was going to New York vis Panama, and that he would guarantee to curry him to Panama, putting him in front, it necessary, to preven his landing in Salvador. Just before leaving I asked to see Barrundia. Captain Pitts told me that Barrundia was going to New John the stateroom and did not see anybody.

Respectfully, your obscient servent.

(Signed) Gmo. C. Retten, U. S. N.

WAR AT BARNEGAT PARK.

WAR AT BARNEGAT PARK.

The daily papers have occupied much space the past week with accounts of the outbreak of a small war at the quasi-military settlement of Barnagat Park, N. J. A body of Italian laborers who had been left without their pay made such threatening demonstrations that Lieut, E. S. Farrow, 21st U. S. Inf., who was in obarge, felt it necessary to call upon the sheriff, to telegraph to the Governor for the aid of the militia and to General Howard, at Governor's Island, for assistance from the U. S. Government. A more simple way out of the difficulty was ultimately found by the payment of the Italians, who took their departure for New York, and white-winged peace once more brooded over the settlement. The hungry Italians simply gathered about the entrance to the hotel and demanded that they be introduced to Lieut. Farrow and to Mr. Eugene Ellery, two of the members of the Barnegat Park enterprise, against whom their excited suspicions had been especially directed. The inmates of the hotel made their escane to various points of safety, and were followed by Mr. Ellery and Lieut. Farrow, who procured conveyances and drove to Tom's River, where they sought to procure assistance from the authorities. A sheriff's posse was organized, but was not considered necessary to encounter the rioters. The Governor, through Major-Gen. Plume and Brig.-Gen. Sewell, ordered the nearest militia under arms, but instructed the sheriff that he must first exhaust his power, under penalty of being held responsible for neglect of duty. The daily papers have occupied themselves with long discussions as to the responsibility for the neglect to pay the Italians, into which it is not worth while to enter. The difficulty appears to have arisen out of a disputed account with an improvement company employed to construct the readways at the Park. The Barnegat Company was reorganized Jan. 7 by the election of the following officers: President, Robert B. Reosevelt, Jc.; Vice President, M. W. Conkling; Secretary, E. S. Farrow; Treasure

KNEW WHAT THEY WERE ABOUT.

KNEW WHAT THEY WERE ABOUT.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "Dr. Frank Powell, as appears in a special telegram from La Crosse, published in yesterday's Press, has, in a measure, broken the silence maintained by himself and Col. Cody anent their recent expedition after Sitting Bull. As there are not in the United States to-day two men who know the Sioux—personally and characteristically—better than Buffalo Bill and White Beaver, common sense shows that they did not start on a wild-goose chase, but had both purpose and plan. The latter was, necessarily, subject to change as conditions might suggest; but to suppose for a moment that two such plainsmen would ongage in an expedition of known danger without exercising ordinary forcesight, is to suppose an absurdity. Dr. Powell will soon be a resident of St. Paul, and it is probable that the time will speedily arrive when he will feel at liberty to disclose the true inwaydness of the expedition in question."

THE STATE TROOPS.

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE NEW YORK GUARD.

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE NEW YORK GUARD.

At the drill of Co. A, 71st Regt., on Dec. 19, 40 men were present out of some 79 on the roll, and one officer, a 1st fleurenant, who was in command. When marching in column of fours, guide right, the order was given guide left, and the guide shifted to the left flank. The command was improper; it should have been flee-closers on the right flank. At the command fours left the rear rank closed up on the front rank at the preliminary command. They should not close up until they wheel into line. This same error occurred in the movement on right into line. When marching in column of fours the command was given fours right about. The fire-closers daried through the intervals to the other flank. They should have remained on the same flank in which they were previously marching. This error was remaited and not corrected. In the left oblique movement the men did not cover and many of them came to a carry before halting. At the command on right into line the fours marched up to the line, instead of its rear, and then dressing up on the line. The marching in company front was very good. On completion of marching movements the company was put through the manual, fairly well executed, sithough there was an unnecessary moving of heads. At the drill of Co. C. 71st Regt.. some 20 men paraded in command of the captain out of 58 on the roll at last laspection. The company was exercised in marching movements and skirmish drill. The movement in column of fours, forming twos, and column of files were well executed, as was sloot he right and left front into line. In the manual of arms while at a halt there was a considerable moving of heads. In the skirmish drill the movement by the right flank and the assemble on the left skirmisher and the firings advancing and retiring were very good. The attendance should have been better.

Co. E. 69th Regt. Capt. H. Coleman, assembled for drill on Monday evening, Jan. 5. The company was turned over to Capt. Coleman. There were but few movements at tempted

was not a memoer of the company, seek meeting. Seven long months have elapsed since the protest was first sent for ward, and it was almost given up for lost; but it is better late than never.

Co. K. Capt. Morris, and Co. I. Capt. Crane, 14th N. Y., sasembled for drill on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7. At the formation Co. K turned out 25 men, the captain and 2d lieutenant; its membership at last inspection was 48. Co. I turned out 24 men, the captain and two lieutenants, out of some 56 on the rell at last inspection. The companies were divided into platoons, Captain Morris taking charge. In Securing "left by platoons," the chiefs of each platoon should have promptly taken their positions in front and ouble time, instead of walking leisurely to their places. Capt. Morris corrected this and repeated the movement, and also right by platoons. In marching in column of platoons the guide of the rear platoon did not at first regulate his step so as to preserve the proper distance, which was evident when wheeling into line. In coming to a halt the pieces were brought down irregularly. Marching in column of fours the distance was fairly kept. The obliques and ironts into line, forming line from column, and vice versa, etc. was fairly done. The manual as a whole was fair. When the command "attention" is given, fixing hats, turning heads, etc., is very improper. All this should be done while at a rest. The chiefs of platoons at first acted timidly and undecided, and gave their commands in almost a whisper; they should show wore samp and speak out. Capt. Morris proved a live drill master, correcting errors on the instant, and repeating movements until properly executed; his commands were clear and distinct. Considerable improvement was manifest at the close of the drill, and under so capable an instructor it could hardly be otherwise.

Co. 1, 32d Hegt., Capt. F. Barliett.—"his company assembled for drill on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8. At the roll call there were 12 files present, which is a fair attendance considering its atteng

SOME COMING EVENTS.

WE have received notification of the following:

Jac. 10.—Dress parade and battalion drill, left wing, 23d

. Y.

N.Y. Jan, 15.—Parade of the 13th N.Y. at its armory.

Jan, 16.—Exhibition drill, Troop A. N.Y., at Dickel s
Academy, N.Y. City, N.Y. City, at Jan. 21.—Joint reception Cos. C and D, 12th N.Y., at

Jan. 21.—Joint reception cost of an armory.

Jan. 21.—Convention of National Guard Association of New York at Albany.

Jan. 22.—Annual ball of the Old Guard, N. Y., at Metropolitan Opera House.

Jan. 31.—Review of the 22d N. Y. and opening of new

Jan. 31.—Review 6.

armory.

Feb. 2.—Annual drill and full dress reception, Battalion of State Fenciules, P. N. G., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 2.—Ball of the 69th N. Y. at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 21.—Arbietic games, 22d N. Y.

Feb. 30.—Annual hall, Ist Battery, N. Y., at armory, West 44th street, N. Y. City.

DECISIONS ON POINTS OF TACTICS.

THE decision in regard to dress parade for the three arms ambined, in the Odicial Memoranda of Decisions on Points I Tactics, 1886 (page 36), must be strictly adhered to. * The rovisions of para, 968 and 990 of the authorised Artillery string, must be strictly adhered to. (Letter A. G. O., Hdgrs. rug, Dec. 16, 1890.)

*The decision above referred to was as follows; Question—take it that a brigade drees parade of the three arms is not tended. If it is allowable, however, would not Par. 839 overn in the formation? Answer—No dress parade is pre-iribed for the three arms united and ought not to be. (Design Gen, Upton.)

onth New York .- Colonel D. Appleto

Seventh New York,—Colonet D. Appleton.
THE appointment by Col. Appleton of 1st Sergt. F. G. andon, Co. I (Capt. J. Thorne Harper), to the position of ijutant, vice W. C. Fisk, promoted to captain of Co. D. tould prove eminently satisfactory. The new adjutant has mag been known as a painstaking and competent soldier, and ill undoubtedly prove worthy of the honor. Co. D., in electing Adjt. Fisk as its captain and Ord. Sergt. Coobran t lieutenant, are to be congratulated on making so wise a hoice.

Ist lieutenant, are to be congratulated on making so wise a choice.

The entertainment epimaitree of Co. G. Capt. Abrams, have arranged for a reception at the armory during the latter part of January, and the "Old Chips," an organization of ex-members and actives, will have a reunion dinner on Saturday evening, Jan. 31. The annual meeting of the company was held last evening.

At the second and final o-mpetition of the three prize matches between the members of the 7th Regiment Rifle Club, over 100 competed and some very high scores were made. In the orevious competition the three highest men were G. L. Hoffman. Co. H. 66; G. W. Rand, Co. F. 65, and U. L. Comfort, Co. F. 65. They were all passed by T. J. Conroy, Co. A. with a score of 68 out of a possible 70. He won the first prize, Hoffman won second prize, and H. W. Jansen, Co. A. won third prize.

On Jan. T, at the armory, there will be a base ball match believed the service of regimental orders, etc., to Sergt.-Maj. W. B. Coughtry to the regiment, has turned over his lists for service of regimental orders, etc., to Sergt. A. L. Wickert, who has been detailed, pending the appointment of a successor.

Thirteenth New York-Col. D. E. Austen.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

Col. Austen has applied to the Adjutant-General for permission to take the regiment on a march next summer from Troy to Bennington, Vi. It is calculated the expense would be about \$2,500 for an eight day trip. This would include both forage and transportation. A wagon for each company and one for the field and staff would be taken, together with a large hospital tent and several smaller ones, with extra flies that could be used to improvise shelters. It would also ue possible that some U. S. Troops could arrange to go with the regiment and add to the value of the outdoor lesson. It is hoped Col. Austen's application will meet with approval, and that the necessary appropriation will be forthcoming. The projected march would be voluntary. Col. Austen proposes to start with his wagon train from Troy and to bivouce at night, the marches to be about ten miles per day and the men to subsist mainly on Army rations, cooking their own meals. He will conduct the march with advance guard and in detachments over two or three roads, uniting each day at noon for the bivouce. It is proposed that certain officers shall first make a reconnaissance survey of the roads. The wagon train is to move under convoy and general instruction is to be given en route in grand guard patrols, seatry duty, pickets, and general matters of minor tactics. Signal work will connect the detachments on the march. Several officers of the U. S. Army are willing to co-operate with the regiment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COLONEL W. L. CHASE, inspector-general of rifle practice, accompanied the 8th Regiment, Col. Mills, on its annual iall field day at Beverly, Mass., to render a report to the adjutant-general. His notes are full of interest and value, from which we give the extracts as follows:
Commendable promptness marked the tour of duty.
The idea of the fall maneuvres was an advance from North Beverly station along Brimble ave., under command of Col. Mills, with eight companies of the regiment (F. C. B. A. H. G. L. I.) and the baggage train developing a reconnainance in luree under Lieut.-Col. Dodge, with three companies (E. M. D.)

At precisely 10 A. M. a company (I) was detached to skirmish forward, and the advance began; on the march a company acted on the flatks, and the rear was properly covered by a company and touch kept; and it was kept.

Thes opposing force presently appeared on the left flank, having taken up a position well chosen for quasi guerilla warfare, (Buil's Misery); Major Pew was dispatched with a company round Brimble Hill, and the regiment debouched on convenient ground by the roadside, deployed, and under a strong fire, the defence was dislouged.

It was retreshing to hear occasional volley firing, which proved the men well in hand, and a sound resitzation that more can be accomplished by a volley, well directed, than twice the ammunition fired haphagard by the ordinary soldier. Firing at will is now wisely confued to exceptionally strong shots, and imited to the beginning or ending of an engagement. In the actual fire shock individual work has little play, and the volley is more effective.

The flanking party lost some men, captured the signal corps, who were too readily surprised, and reached the road in season to compel the retreat of the defence by outflanking a deachment strongly placed behind an admirably constructed barricade of felled trees, bound with barbed wire fence, and a trench of sawdust saturated with kerosone, which was lighted when the party there was forced to retreat

made the commanding officer assured of safety in his immediate front.

The work of the "detailed" spies was most shrewdly done, and the men deserve special mention, and the inspector would ask the commanding officer 8th Regiment to convey his appreciation of their eleverness to them.

The regiment re-formed and marched into the city. A constructive call for troops to disperse risters was promptly responded to.

The formation was a compact hollow oblong, field and staff within, and the usual needless expenditure of ammunition followed, but the firing was reasonably well in hand and the officers kept command.

There was not a shot heard after the order to cease fire was received. This shows a most commendable obedience to orders.

At precisely the hour set (1.30) the regiment filed in to a simple but wholesome dinner, where order was fairly ob

simple but wholesome dinner, where order was mainly observed.

Conduct during the recess was fair—a few men were boy-lish and could well be spared from the ranks, yet on the whole discipline off duty was fair to good.

The street parade was good, the command held well together and marched steadily.

The dress parade is criticized by Col. Chase as to manual and unsteadness in the ranks and also gives the officers a slap for careless adjustment of belts, etc. In conclusion, Col. Chase easy:

"While these may be small matters in and of themselves,

e says: these may be small matters in and of themselves,

and do not impair the fighting efficiency of any command in the aggregate they detract from its good appearance and this regiment is capable of better things. The tour o duty showed the existence of excellent material and such hearty co-operation as to give rich promise for the future.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

and this regiment is expanie of better things. The tour of duty showed the existence of excellent material and such hearty co-operation as to give nob promise for the future."

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

This blennial report of Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Burchard, Adjuiant General of Wisconian, for the term ending Sept. 20, 100 and 100 and

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

THE figures of merit for the first month of the drill season show the 2d to be still far in the lead. They are: 2d, 94.65; lst (corrected), 90.11; 3d, 87.16; 4th, 85.01; Battery A, 78.46. In the 2d, Co. D, of New Haven, leads with 99.02; Co. A, of Waterbury, second with 98.53, and Co. G, of Waterbury, third with 97.55. Co. F is the lowest with 87.75. Co. G, 2d Regt., of Waterbury, gave their annual ball at the armory New Year's Eve. Co. C, 1st Regt., Rockville, will give a grand ball on the evening of Jan. 16.

Norwich people are organising a company to be added to the 3d Regt.

Fifty of his friends have presented a handsome sword and beit to Lieut. C. H. Patterson, of the Hartford Light Guard. 1st Lieut. Heury F. Smith, of Co. A, 1st Regt., Hartford, has tendered his resignation.

VARIOUS.

VARIOUS.

Major-Gen. Ivor Herbert, recently appointed to the command of the Canadian Militia, is the youngest officer holding that rank in the British Army and the youngest Companion of the Bath. He has displayed considerable ability in several important posts, and he had some experience of companion in Egypt in the year 1882.

Col. David E. Austen, 18th Regiment, N. Y., has outlined the work of his command as far ahead as April 30 next. Aside from drils of instruction ordered for commissioned and non-commissioned officers and companes, the Drux Corps and Bugle Corps, wing drils are ordered as follows: Cos. G. K., B. and E. in command of Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, on Monday, Jan. 12; Thursday, Jan. 29; Thursday, Feb. 12; Tuesday, April 14; Monday, April 27. Cos. A. H. I. F. C. and D. in command of Major A. C. Sanger, on Tuesday, Feb. 25; Thursday, March 12; Tuesday, April 28. The entire regiment will parade for instruction on Friday, March 12; Tuesday, April 28. The entire regiment will parade for instruction on Friday, March 23; Monday, April 15; Monday, Feb. 9; Monday, March 23; Monday, April 20. The regiment will parade in full dress gray uniform, for dress parade and review, as follows: Thursday, Jan. 15; Monday, Feb. 9; Monday, March 23; Monday, April 20. Marksmen's badges will be presented Thursday, Jan. 15. Assembly at 8 P. M. Assignments for rife practice in the armory range for companies, company teams, and Regimental Rifle Club has also been made by Col. Austen.

The special events of interest in military circles in New ork City and Brooklyd next week are; Dail of 32d Bagi

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ment and battalion drill Cos. G. K. B and E. 18th Regiment, on Monday, Jan. 12. Battalion drill of Cos. A. H. I. F. C. and D. 18th Regiment, Tuesday, Jan. 18. Parade of the 18th Regiment for review and distribution of markaman's badges on Thursday, Jan. 15. Battalion drill Cos. C. D. F. G. and I. 18th Regiment, Thursday, Jan. 16. Exhibition drill and reception of Troop A, at Diokel's Riding Academy, on Friday, Jan. 18.

Sergt.-Maj. Hart, of the 22d N. Y., it is very certain, will be appointed adjutant of the regiment. He is a good soldler and will do credit to the position.

Plans from some 15 architects for the new armory for the Tist N. Y., Col. F. Kopper, have been submitted for examination, and will not be opened until about Jan. 19, as Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who is a member of the armory board, is on a visit to Texas, to be absent until about Jan. 15.

Louis Fitzgerald, who is a member of the armory board, is on a visit to Texas, to be absent until about Jan. 15.

The lift annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the armory of the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Jan 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The lat Regt., N. G. P., Col. Bowman, will be paraded in dress uniform for inspection by the colonel on Monday evening, Jan. 12, 1891. The companies of the regiment will be reported in service uniform for instruction in the school of the battalion on the following dates: Jan. 19—Cos. D. K., Cand E; 19—R. I., A and C.

The names of Chas. Granger, H. E. Rover, Jr., R. H. Wevill, C. R. Shinn and E. C. Conklin appear as a committee of the majority of the members of Co. A, 22d N. Y., on a circular issued to their comrades relative to the vacancy of a lieutenuat in the company. After specifying the requirements of an officer the committee take pleasureand pride in presenting for the consideration and support of the company and the property of the consideration and support of the company and regime in every manner competent to occupy such a position in the person of Mr. Laurence P. Mingey, who is announced as an old member of Co. A, who at the time of his discharge from Co. A had the highest record for duty therein. The circular, after extolling at considerable length the many virtues of Mr. Mingey, asys: "The fact that he is not at the present time a member of the company is not a valid objection, as it is and should be the policy of the company and regiment to seek for merit and ability in officers, and take a suitable person wherever tound."

The committee of arrangements of the Old Guard ball, New York, which is to take place at the Metropolitan

The committee of arrangements of the Old Guard ball, New York, which is to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House Jen. 22, are: Maj. Geo. W. McLean, Capt. Rastus S. Rusom, Lieuts. Jas. F. Wenman, Edw. P. Moore and Geo. H. Wyatt. Tickets and boxes may be obtained of Treasurer James F. Wenman, 112 Peart street, and of Secretary Edw. P. Moore, at the armory, 14th street and 5th avenue. Messrs. Gilmore and Bernstein will furnish the music and the affair will be celebrated with its usual brilliancy.

enue. Messrs. Gilmore and Bernstein will furnish the music and the affair will be celebrated with its usual brilliancy.

The National Guard Officers' Association of California assembled in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27 last, the occasion beings a grand banquet, at which many notables were present, to do honor to their Commander-in-Chief, Gov. R. W. Waterman. Toastmaster Col. J. H. Dickinson proposed the toasts, which were appropriately responded to, as follows: "The Commander-in-Chief," Gov. R. W. Waterman: "The Regular Army," Gen. John Gibbon; "The National Guard," Maj.-Gen. W. H. Dimond; "The Veterans." Col. W. R. Smedberg; "Discipline in the National Guard," Brig.-Gen. J. T. Cuttins; "A Business Man's Idea of the Citizen Sol diery," the Hon. Geo. H. Sanderson; "The Last Roll Call," in silence and standing; "The Press," Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sheeban; "The Ladies," Col. Thos. F. Barry.

Maj. H. C. Brown, I. R. P., 23d N. Y., on Jan. 3 gave the non-come. of the regiment a lecture on how to handle a rifle and advice as to interesting the entire regiment in forming a rifle club. Col. J. N. Partridge and Gen. C. F. Robbins were among those present.

The annual drill and full dress reception of the Battalion of State Fencibles, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Msjor W. W. Chew, will take place at the Academy of Music, Phindelphia, Pa., Monday evening, Feb. 2, 1891. The usual grand occasion will be further attractive by the presence of a delegation from the 2d Battery, New York, Capt. D. Wilson, who will give an exhibition drill, bringing their own guns with them. This drill is announced to take place at 9.30 P. M., and the drill by the Fencibles 30 minutes earlier. The military grand march is set down for 12 o'clock, midnight.

Lecture No. 2 of the course to be delivered to the officers of the District of Columbia militia at Washington (referred to in our issue of Jan. 3), will be given on Jan. 19, and embodies the following: Assuming the command has reached a point of rendeavous appointed for the purpose of organization drill and instruction would be given to prepare them for active service, this lecture and the one following will cover subjects that should be included in such instruction. Camps—Selection of location; manner of laying out; pitching tents; drainage and sanitary requisitions; expedients for comfort; duties of officers in caring for health and comfort of men. Camp cooking—Mochods of caring for, utilizing, and communing subsistence of supplies; instruction in cooking; necessity of commanding officers attending both to supplies and methods of cooking them; officers' meas and how to supply it. Correspondence and return. Duties of staff officers—Their authority as staff officers, and their relations to their commanding officer and to officers of the command.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber.—Your question was answered in JOURNAL of Dec. 27, 1890.

Tenth Corps asks "if to count double time towards retirement service has to be continuous?" Ans.—No., A. B. E. asks: What department the Marine Corps of the U. S. belongs to, War or Navy? Ans.—Navy Department.

H. E. F.—There is no "protection" for deserters, as you seem to imagine, unless it be under the Act approved April 11, 1890, amending the 103d Article of War.

April 11, 1890, amending the 108d Article of War.

Olericus.—An appropriation for extra duty pay for the cierks on special duty in the post adjutant's office might result favorably, but we very much doubt it.

G. O. C. asks where he can purchase a book explaining different manocuvres in silent drill and manual and nounce drill? Ans.—H. T. Reed, publisher, Box 647, Chiago, Ill.

Adjutant.—The first report under A. R. 118 (G. O. 145, A. G. O., 1890), should have been made Jan. 1, and cover descritions from Ocs. 1, to Dec. 31, 1890. Many have already reached the A. G. O.

Canteen.—In letter of April 23, 1890, the Secre-tary of War decided that "In case two or more companies or organisations have a joint mea, canteen profits are pay-able to the consolidated mees fund."

Curious.—Sec. 2 of the Act approved October 1, 1890, "to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps," distinctly provides that "the operations of said corps shall be confined to strictly military matters."

Q. S. D.—An enlisted man can go before a Uivil service Board, if authorised to do so by the War Department. It successful, and a civil appointment is tendered the War Department generally orders immediate discharge from the Army.

Galesburg, Ill., writes: "Please give date of examination for appointments into the Medical Corps, U.S. A., the age limit, and whether or not a married man would be eligible." ANS.—Some time next May. Between 21 and 28 years of age. Yes.

R. C. asks: If the 9th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., ever performed two consecutive tours of duty at the Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, N. Y. ANS.—Yes. The regiment left New York City for a week's duty at camp on July 6, 1889, and on July 5, 1890, and made an excellent record in each case.

Soldier.—The pay of a duty sergeant in Engineer Corps (first enastment) is \$34 per month for the first two years, \$35, \$36 and \$37 for the third, fourth and fifth years, respectively. The pay of sergeant of infantry (first enlistment) is \$17 per month for the first two years, and \$18, \$19 and \$30 for the last two years, and \$18,

J. C. asks: Would an ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant or post quartermaster sergeant be allowed to exchange positions, both being willing and capable of doing the duty of same? ANS.—No.

S. says: A claims that a bullet discharged from a U. S. Springfield rifle drifts to the right in shooting. B claims that the builet does not drift to the right. Which is right? ANS.—A. See pars. 687, 688 and 699, and Appendix C. Tables of Fire, of "Small Arms Firing Regulations."

J. H. W. asks: Can. R. R. conductors or the agents of any transportation company demand soldiers travelling under orders to give up their arms when such orders provide for their being armed, even allowing that they have no prisoners in outdody or no treasure to guard? ANS.—The conductor might demand the arms, but the soldiers, in the absence of orders from proper authority, would not be justified in giving them up.

Several Inquirers ask: Does the decision published

Several Inquirers ask: Does the decision published in A. G. O., Circular of Dec. 11, 1890, that "Sec. 3 of the act approved June 16, 1890, providing for furlough of cartain enlisted men, applies to every solder without any limitation whatever, whose antecedent three years' service has been faithful," makes all soldiers, no matter what their length of service, entitled to furlough and discharge, provided their three years' antecedent service to date of request, for furlough and discharge, has been faithful? ANS.—No.

lough and discharge, has been faithful? Ans.—No.

W. J. S. asks: Having received Q. M. D. transportation for 10 or 20 days, and desiring to lay over, on the route, can this be done without change of ticket, or will a new ticket be issued from etop-over place to destination? ANS.—If the ticket is a limited one it cannot be done, and usually transportation requests call for such tickets for the reason that on all Trunk Lines the rate is lower than on an unlimited one, but in travelling between local points they are generally unlimited and allow of a stop over, and the train conductor usually issues a ticket to the passenger for the purpose. The same course is pursued on a through ticket, unlimited. All unlimited tickets allow stop over; limited, never that we know of. The issue of a transportation request for even 3-5 days does not carry with it the privilege of the issue of as unlimited ticket.

Curiosity asks: 1. Whether the report of Visitors to U. S. Mintary Academy, 1890, has as yet been printed and issued for distribution. Ans.—Yes.

2. Which U. S. Army post has the largest garrison? Ans.—Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

3. Do the bands of the U. S. Cavairy regiments participate in drill, etc., mounted, as in European armies? Ans.—They have mounted band practice and attend at all mounted ceremonies.

4. Was the city of Greytown, Honduras, ever hombarded by a U. S. ship? If so, why and when? ANS.—Yes. Grey-fown was destroyed in July, 1854, by Capt. Geo. N. Hollins U. S. N.. commanding the Cyane, acting under instruction from the U. S. Government.

rom the U.S. Government.

R. C. C. asks: Suppose A is a 1st heutenant in 1st Infantry and became 1st lieutenant just before the law of Oct. 1, 1800, took effect. H is a 1st lieutenant in the 2d Infantry and became so just after the new law took effect. A becomes in time the senior is: lieutenant of infantry and becomes in time the senior is: lieutenant of infantry and becomes the second ranking 1st lieutenant of infantry. A vacancy occurs among the captains in the 2d Infantry. Who gets the promotion—A or B? ANS.—A gets the promotion. The act of Oct. 1, 1800, provides—"That in the line of the Army all officers above the grade of 2d lieutenant shall, subject to such examination, be entitled to promotion in accordance with existing laws and regulations." Section 2 provides—"That officers of grades in each arm of the Service shall be assigned to regiments, and transferred from one regiment to another, as the interests of the Service may require, by orders from the War Department, and bereatter all spool memons in the line of the Army shall be by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in an arm of the Service and not be considered the interests of the Service required him.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

A BRASILIAN World's Fair opens at Rio de Janeiro in November, 1892.

Two companies of Fortress Engineer Volunteers are to be formed at Portsmouth, Eng., and Audwn as the Fortress and Railway Forces Reyal Engineers.
The London Engineering thinks that there may easily be better prospects for English money in the from mines of Cuba than in many Trans-Atlantic fields to which British capital has diverted within very recent times.

The question of protecting her maritime routes in now occupying much attention in France, and the demand of the Minister for the credits necessary for colonial defence and the creation of coaling stations.

THE Argentine Army is well officered; it has 42 generals. 123 colonels, 111 lieutenant colonels, 146 majors, 219 captains, 222 first heutenants, 235. second lieutenants, and 249 sub-lieutenants and ensigns. Total, 1,873 officers for about 5,500 rank and file!

As a result of the encouragement given to the study of languages in the British service quite a number of officers of the Indian army now understand Russian, a language almost unknown a few years ago among British officers. Ten more have just been declared qualified to act as interpreters.

been declared qualified to not as interpreters.

In an address before the Royal Statistical Society, Sir Charles Dilke, in saying the total failure of the French in 1870 to obtain even a momentary success, with an army of splendid courage and perfect training, drew the moral that, whatever the peace expenditure, war cannot be commenced with a fair chance of winning by a nation which waits until war to make her organization perfect.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The men who join the army (British) may be divided roughly into three classes—first and largest, those who, through their own fault or accident, are hopelessly destitute; secondly, men who have got into some trouble at home and want to get away for a time; thirdly, men who wish to see the world and become soldiers. If more men are wanted, more advantages must be offered."

Says the United Service Gazette (British): "Those

offered."

SATS the United Service Gazette (British): "Those navai men who have all along fought against forced draught would seem at last to be likely to have their views adopted by the Admiralty engineers and contractors, for neither the Blake at Chatham nor the Thunderer, Devastation and Barham at Portsmouth are to be tried with forced draught, nor the cruisers for Australian defence building at Newcastle and Glasgow.

tle and Glasgow.

PROF. BRUCKNER, of Berne, has recently called attention to the existence of climatological periods of about 35 years for the whole globe—more marked in the interior of continents. The years 1700, 1740, 1780, 1816, 1850 and 1880 appear as centres of icold, wet periods, while the years 1720, 1700, 1790, 1830 and 1860 are centres of warm, dry periods. During the warm periods the passage of oceanic air to the continent, has, Nature says, been hindered, and during the cold it has been favored, increased rainfall occurring in the latter case.

THE Court-martial in the case of H, M, S. Serpent ascribe her loss to an error of judgment in navigating the vessel. When the disaster occurred the best traditions of the British service were maintained in a display of coolness and discipline.

"THE Government is going to pay \$990,000 for a ram," remarked the sunks editor.

"The animal ought to have a fine pedigree to be worth that much," replied the agricultural editor.—

Pittsburg Telegraph.

AT THE NAVY-VARD.—"We cast cannon in here," said the guide, as they stepped inside.
"Do you!" asked the pretty girl. "Now, please show us where you blow great guns. I often hear my naval friends speak of them."

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U.S. ARMY AND NAVY JOUENAL by C.A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of Dec. 30:

A. Stamm, New York, N. Y., scuttle look and opener.
T. Southgate, Birminsham, England, mechanism for breechloading small arms.
A. von Derschau, Weisenberg, Germany, safety lock for fire arms.

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BIRTHS.

RING.—At Athens, New York, January 3, 1891, to the wife of Paymaster James A. Ring, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

JOHNSON-READ.—At Red Rock, Penn., December 23, icutenant Aprenur Johnson, 18th U. S. Infantry, to Miss DIYE JACKSON READ.

SMOKE-TRIMBLE.—At Columbia, Mo., Dec. 22, Lieutenant SAMUEL A. SMOKE, 18th U. S. Infantry, to Miss SURFE HAR-RET TRIMBLE.

THAYER—STARCE.—At Corpus Christi, Texas, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Starck, Second Lieut, ANTRUR THAYER to Miss NECLA J. STARCE, Dec. 81, 1890. No cards. TOWNSLET-HOWLAND.—At Newport, H. I., January 7, Lieut, Charence P. Townsley, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Miss Manion HowLand.

DIED.

BRADBURY.—In Bradford, Mass., January 1, DOROTHY BRADBURY, youngest daughter of Lieut. Edw. E. Bradbury, U.S. N., aged 4 years 6 months. BURNHAM.—At Charlestown. Mass., Dec. 90, MARIA GRE-TRUDE BURNHAM, widow of Brevet Major Arthur H. Burn-ham, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army.

CARNAHAN.—Drowned, Dec. 81, while crossing the Missouri River, Mrs. CARNAHAN, wife of Lieutenant Earl C. Carnaban, 12th U. S. Infantry.

Caser, -Killed by hostile Indians, at Wounded Kuce Creek, S. D., Jan. 7, 1st Lieut. EDWARD W. CASEY, 25d U. S. Infantry.

COOPER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., January 2, Mason Six-CLAIR COOPER, formerly acting ensign U. S. Navy, son of Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, U. S. N. GBBRARDI.—At the St. George, Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1891, Anna Talbox, wife of Rear-Admiral Bancrott Gberardi, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Walter M. Rockwell, of San Francisco, Cal. The interment took place at Annapo-lis January 7.

McGirniss.—At Washington, D. C., January 3, Brevet

III JANUARY 7.

MCGINNISS.—At Washington, D. C., January 3, Brovet
Major James T. McGirnniss, Captaio, U. S. Army, retired.

Mrad.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, Mr. G. N. Mrad.,
father of the late Paymaster G. L. Mead, U. S. Navy, and
uncle of Mrs. King, widow of Captain James S. King, U. S.
Army.

PETTIT.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 30, 24 Lieutenant
COLVILLE M. PETTIT., 8th U. S. Infantry.

REEVE.—At New York City, December 31, Byt. Brigadier
General ISAAC VAN DUZEN REEVE, Colonel U. S. A., retired.

REVE.—At New York City, December 31, Byt. Brighter General ISAAC VAN DUZEN REEVE, Colonel U. S. A., retired.

SISTER SABAH —JSD. 1, at the P. E. Children's Home, New Orleans, SISTER SABAH, aged 69 years, dasabler of Colonel Erasmus Kendon, a wealthy planter of the "Old Dominion," and a gallant officer in the war of 1812.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wedneeday, P.-M., Jan. 7, MARY A., widow of the Hon. Truman Smith. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. A. Hoyt, 222 Main St., Stamford, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 2 30 P.M.

STANTON.—At Dorchester, Mss., December 30, of pneumonia, Frances Ridzamern, wife of Major W. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

WALLER—At the quarters of her son-in-law. Colonel JOHN M. WILSON, at West Point, New York, on Friday, January 2, Mrs. Frances A. Waller, formerly of Washington, D. C.

WHITEHOUSE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2, Carpenter Samuel M. WHITEHOU E, U. S. Navy.

ZINN.—At Wildets Point, N. Y., January 6, Leila H., wife

NEWMAN.—At Fort Townsend, Wash., Dec. 31, to the of Lieutenant George A. Zinn, and daughter of the late wife of Post Q. M. Sergeant H. W. Newman, U. S. A., a son. Victor B. Bergen. Funeral private.

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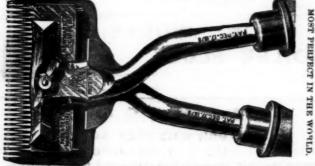
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Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt. U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers,) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Atlantic Building), 225 F Street, Room 125. Washington, D. C. Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, 1 am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Wasan agton. Special attention given to the sett, ement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Roser, and S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt at Arms, Z. S. Senste, Washington, D. C. Gen. O. O Howard, U. S. Army.

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